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VOL. XX NO 307 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 26. 1932 TWELVE PAGES

Hoare's Vague Reply To Demand For Gandhiji's Release

Safeguards Are "Not Stone Walls Blocking The Road"

PROMISE TO BRING FEDERATION INTO BEING "AT AS EARLY DATE AS POSSIBLE"

Pledge Regarding Reserve Bank

A vague reply was given by Sir Samueel Hoare at the Round Table Conference on Saturday in regard to the appeal made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to open a new chapter of co-operation in India and release Mahatma Gandhi and Congressmen from jail.

The Secretary of State for India remarked that he would give full consideration to the demand for the release of Gandhiji but added "Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will not expect me this morning to give a definite answer either in the affirmative or in the negative but I can assure him that I am fully conscious of the expressions of goodwill of which we have had evidence in India."

FEDERATION AT EARLY DATE

He further declared that Government were going to do their utmost to remove every obstacle in the way of Federation and so remove it at the earliest possible date. He said that they did not intend to inaugurate any kind of Provincial Autonomy under conditions which might lead the Federation to follow on as a mere contingency in future.

RECONCILING EVERY DEMAND

As regards the transfer of financial responsibility he said "we have done our best to reconcile legitimate demand of every Indian politician for financial control with the legitimate demand of every one who is interested in finance."

Full Text Of Sir Samuel Hoare's Speech

Sir Samuel Hoare addressing the Conference said, "Lord Chancellor, to-day we are attempting to finish our endeavour to recreate fellowship of the Round Table Conference in modern conditions—a fellowship founded by King Arthur and depicted upon the opposite wall of this Royal robing room. We have not been unsuccessful in our attempt. Already others wish to follow our example.

Only a few weeks ago, a distinguished American came to see me to ask for details as to our procedure. Evidently he was contemplating an experiment of the Round Table Conference for Phillippines.

Imitation is the surest form of flattery, and that shows that the experiment upon which we have been engaged has been watched with attention from every part of the world. To-day we are looking with closest and most sympathetic back at our past work. To-morrow we will be looking forward to the next.

CIRCUMSCRIBED BY HARD FACTS

As to past, we have not been working in an empty void. We have not been attempting to create a situation in the air. We have not been like Abbe Sieyes in the years of French revolution creating paper constitutions. From start to finish we have been circumscribed by hard facts of the world as we find it. We have been confronted with the problem of reconciling the claims of three partners who for many generations have been united in the undertaking of far-reaching ramifications—Great Britain on the one hand, British India on the other. The old articles of association were getting out of date and a new bond of union had to be found.

The great achievement of the first Round Table Conference was to establish the fact for the first and I believe, for all time that the new bond must be a bond of All-India Federation with the right of each of the three parties effectively safeguarded. I belive historians will say that this decision was the turning point in the course of British Empire. To-day let us with gratitude remember those members who took so prominent a part in bringing this ideal into the realm of practical politics. Let us remember in particular His Highness Maharajah of Bikaner, who I think, was the first of the Princess to press his view in this respect upon Conference. Let us also remember Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

TRIBUTE TO SIR T. B. SAPRU

Sir T. B. Sapru, if I may say so, was the first member of the Conference, who fully realised the implications of this great ideal, and who in those early days was much more conversant with details of Federation than, I think, any other member of the Conference. Let us throw our minds back to those days. Scarcely any of us having lived under a unitary form of Government really understood the implications of Federation. I am told that at that time booksellers in London did a roaring trade in the sale of manuals about Federations. I am told that there was a positive run upon the London Library by various Government Departments concerned in order to get any text books that bore upon that difficult subject.

If I may say so it was of the greatest value to all our subsequent proceedings that we had from the very start the expert and technical advice of Sir T. B Sapru upon all those very difficult constitutional questions. The Federal idea then was a great idea that emerged from the first meetings of the Conference. The second Conference met in the face of very great difficulties; on the one hand we were in the throes of a world economic crisis, and on the other we were faced with a change of Government and the impending general election. Those factors in themselves placed great difficulties in the way of our deliberations.

COMMUNAL QUESTION.

But there was the third difficulty. There was the difficulty of communal question. There we found that with the best will in the world at every stage last year, we were brought up against the barrier of communal difficulty. I think the real achievement of the Conference,

(Continued on page 8.)

I WISH YOU ALL HAPPY X'MAS

KING'S BROADCAST MESSAGE

The Present Task

LONDON, Dec. 25.

Seated in an arm-chair in his study at Sandringham, this afternoon, the King broadcast a message to the Empire through the New Empire Broadcasting Station at Daventry. Special precautions were taken by the B.B.C. engineers to prevent the possibility of interference. His Majesty said, "Through one of the marvels of modern science I am enabled this Christmas Day, to speak to all my peoples throughout the Empire.

A GOOD OMEN

I take it as a good omen that wireless should have reached perfection at a time when the Empire has been linked in closer union, for it offers us immense possibilities to make that union clear still. It may be that our future will lay upon us more than one stern test. Our past will have taught us how to meet it unshaken. The present work to which we all are equally bound is to arrive at reasoned tranquility within our borders and to regain prosperity without self-seeking, and carry with us those whom burden in the past year has disheartened or overborne.

KING'S LIFE'S AIM.

My life's aim has been to serve as I might towards those ends. Your loyalty and confidence in me has been my abundant reward. I speak now from my home and my heart to you all, to men and women, so cut off by snows, desert and sea that only voices out in the air can reach them, to these cut off by blindness, sickness and infirmity and those celebrating this day with their children and grandchildren, to all and to each I wish happy Christmas. God bless you."—Reuter.

COUNTRY CONGRATULATED ON UNITY

Burma Felicitated On Decision Not To Separate From India

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 24.

Speakers in the Unity Conference to-day included Dr. Syed Muhmud, Mr. Devidas Gandhi, Rani of Rajwade, Mrs. Captain and Mr. M. S. Aney. On the motion of Mrs. Chandrani a resolution was passed placing on record the services of the Unity Conference and congratulating the country on the unity reached.

Dr. Syed Mahmud moved that representatives of India assembled at Unity Conference offer congratulations to the people of Burma on their decision not to separate from India which was carried unanimously.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya closing the meeting at half past ten made a few remarks thanking members and secretaries for the help and co-operation in the deliberations, and the ladies who had come from distances to attend the Conference The Pandit also referred to the industry of pressmen waiting to collect news night and day in cold weather outside.

Mr. S. K. Rudra at the conclusion wished Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya many happy returns of the day.

SUB-COMMITTEE TO MEET AT CALCUTTA.

Pandit Govind Malaviya then announced that the Sub-Committee will meet at Calcutta on the 27th time, and the place to be announced later.

The Unity Conference was then adjourned.—A. P.

"BLAZED TRAIL FOR FEDERATION"

Sankey On Third R. T. C Achievement

"INDIANS & ENGLISHMEN KNOW EACH OTHER BETTER"

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Winding up the R. T. Conference, Lord Sankey regretted the absence of the Premier who was one of the best friends of India ever had in this country. "The Prime Minister remains your friend, and intends to do everything possible to implement your discussions." Turning to the representatives of Princes, Lord Sankey said only one thing could dim the lustre of the wise and patriotic statesmanship of Princes and that was delay. He hoped that when the States appeared in London at the Select Committee in March or April, they would be able to give a definite assurance about entry into Federation.

He paid a tribute to each individual delegate, and recalled the distinctive part they had played during the deliberations of the Round Table Conference. "One thing I regret. I have mentioned those who have helped us. I regret that one great political party in England and one great political party in India have not seen their way to help us on this occasion. I believe—I am sure—when we come to the next final stage of our deliberations, both those parties will come over and give us their assistance." He wanted to send them a message "my brothers, we are labouring for peace, and do not make yourselves ready for battle."

Answering critics who asked what the Conference had done, Lord Sankey said that they had blazed the trail for Federation. They had discussed and agreed upon the most important subjects. They had placed the position of women in India on a new, better and ascending plane. He feelingly referred to the passing away of Shafi, Ali Imam and Mahomed Ali. The value of this Conference had been that Indians and Englishmen had got to know each other as never before.

Concluding Lord Sankey counselled them always to strive for ideally perfect but accept practicably possible.—Reuter.

R. T. C. "KNIGHTS"

Leaving This Week

LONDON, Decr. 24.

The exodus of delegates which will be general during the next week began this afternoon with the departure of Agha Khan for the Continent to renew Disarmament duties at Geneva. There will be very few delegates remaining in England by the end of the next week. A number of them will be sailing from Marseilles on December 30. Another party is joining "Victoria" among whom will be Sir Akbar Hydari, who will be sailing from Naples on December 30.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar are meeting Sir Samuel Hoare on Tuesday and will sail for India immediately after that. —Reuter.

C. L. A. (ORDINANCE) ACT

Section 7 Extended To Delhi Province

NEW DELHI, Dec. 25.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary notifies that section seven of the Criminal Law Amendment (Ordinance) Act which was recently passed by the Assembly, has been extended to the province of Delhi.—A.P.

BOMBAY HINDU WOMEN'S APPEAL

TO VICEROY TO GRANT SANCTION

For Introduction Of Temple Entry Bill

A public meeting of the Hindu women of Bombay has been convened by Lady Krishnagavri Setalvad, Lady Premlila Thakersey, Lady Taragavri Mehta and Mrs. Deshmukh. All Hindu sisters are earnestly requested to be present, to-day, Monday, at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 4 p.m.

The following resolution will be moved by the President, Lady Krishnagavri Setalvad.

Resolution:—"Having regard to the likelihood of a very grave crisis arising out of the impending fast of Mahatma Gandhi, this public meeting of the Hindu women of Bombay most earnestly appeals to His Excellency the Viceroy to grant immediate sanction for the introduction of the bill brought before the Madras Legislative Council by Dr. Subbaroyan."

"The reform sought to be introduced by this bill was long overdue and this meeting believes that an overwhelming majority of the thinking people amongst the Hindus would welcome such legislation."

We congratulate the prominent ladies who have taken the lead and with such promptitude called a meeting of the Hindu women of Bombay. By their promot action they have demonstrated to the authorities of the central as well as provincial Government, the strong feeling that exists in the progressive Hindu circles on the question of reforms affecting the well-being of Hindu society and religion.

We hope that their example may be followed by enlightened Hindus all over the country, as soon as possible. We hope that this may leave no doubt in the mind of the Government, as to the country-wide desire on the part of the Hindus for removal of such impediments by the Government and the consequent prevention of a grave calamity for the country in the shape of the immediate danger to Gandhiji's life.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Favourable Impression Of Debt Payment

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Decr. 24.

Large movements in connection with the War Debt payment are revealed by this week's bank return, which has created most favourable impression in the city circles, because the note issue has been reduced by over 2,000,000 indicating that the home banks have met the increased seasonal demand with their own reserves.

On the Stock Exchange most commodity markets were closed.—Reuter.

Congress Activities At Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 25.

After a long lapse of Congress activities, local leaders organised to-day a raid on the warehouse, which, during the last movement, was the scene of stone-throwing by mob when the police firing. Police however arrested nine leaders and dispersed the raid procession before it reached the warehouse.—A.P.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT IN BOMBAY'S JUMMA MOSQUE

Sequel To Dispute Over Election Of Directors

HINDADE J. P. AND TWO PERSONS INJURED IN PANDEMONIUM

Two Rival Parties Set Up Different Boards

HIGH COURT TO BE *MOVED IN MATTER ?*

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Rival parties of Konkani Muslims indulged in hand-to-hand fight at a meeting held in the Jumma Mosque, Sheikh Memon Street, this evening, to elect six directors on the Board of Management of the Mosque.

The dispute arose over the election of a Chairman to preside over the deliberations and each party proposed the name of its own candidate to the chair. While votes were being counted, members of the audience indulged in violent recriminations which led to a hand-to-hand fight.

There was a regular pendemonium, and the police were called to restore order at the meeting. A justice of the peace whose name was proposed to the Chair and two others who were roughly handled during the scuffle were treated at the G. T. Hospital.

The appearance of the police had the effect of calming the roused passions of the rival parties. Two different meetings of the parties were held, and each elected six directors on the Board, thus creating two rival sets of directors.

It is understood, the dispute regarding the elections will end in a High Court suit, each side claiming that its own elections are valid.

Details

The dispute was the sequel to a keen rivalry existing between the present management of the Mosque headed by Khan Bahadur Curtay, the President of the Board, and Dr. Khatkhate, the leader of the Opposition. The Mosque is under the management of th Konkani Jamiat.

On Sunday afternoon a meeting was convened to pass the annual accounts and elect six directors in place of those retiring from that office. Khan Bahadur Curtay, the President himself was to retire, but offered himself for re-election. There was a large attendance at the meeting, and it appears that the supporters of Dr. Khatkhate were in a majority.

BEGINNING OF TROUBLE

The conflicting views of the parties began to manifest themselves at the very beginning of the meeting. The name of Mr. M. Y. Hindale, Advocate and Justice of the Peace, was proposed to the chair by the supporters of Dr. Khatkhate's party. The other party put forward the name of Mr. Abdul Rehman Bhaiji for the Chairmanship. The proposal was put to vote, and while votes were being counted it appears, members of the rival parties indulged in recriminations.

FROM WORDS TO BLOWS

This was the signal for a pandemonium. From heated words the parties came to blows. Mr. Hindale was knocked down, and it appears was roughly handled. In the meantime, the police were called to the scene. Inspector Raje and Deputy Inspector Savant and other officers from the Princess Street Police came on the scene and restored order. The police took charge of the minute book of the meeting. Mr. Hindade and two others were taken to the G. T. Hospital and treated for minor injuries.

TWO SETS OF DIRECTORS APPOINTED.

After the appearance of the police at the meeting the supporters of Khan Bahadur Curtay left the meeting, but all the same the Opposition partly held a meeting and elected six directors in place of the retiring directors. This was followed by another meeting held at the same place by the followers of Khan Bahadur Curtay. This meeting also elected six directors, thus creating two sets of directors.

It appears that the Oppositionists attempted to move the High Court to pass an injunction preventing the Jamiat from proceeding with the election, but Mr. Justice Mirza turned down the petition.

HIGH COURT TO BE MOVED?

It is likely that the dispute will come up before the High Court again, each party holding that its own election must be held valid.

"NOTABLE FEAT OF REASON"

"Observer" On R. T. C. Achievement

LONDON, Dec. 25.

"Christmas finds that the Third Round Table Conference programme has been accomplished and the foundation of India's constitution brought to an important stage of definition," says "Observer". "Finance represented peculiar difficulties because it is interwoven with Self-Covernment and also with India's credit in the outer world, to be obtained. The agreement in that connection is a notable feat of reason. One of the most substantial points which is outstanding is the representation to be given to the Federal Legislature. The question cannot be incapable of compromise where so much else has been overcome."—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE

LONDON, Dec. 25.

The West Bromwich Observatory recorded severe earthquake at 2-15 Greenwich Mean Time, at a distance of 4,500 miles believed to be Mongolia. Tremore lasted for two hours.—Reuter.

TEHERAN MINISTER DISMISSED

LONDON, Dec. 25.

Following a report from India foreshadowing an amicable settlement of the Anglo-Persian Oil Dispute, Teheran reports that Teymurtash, Court Minister, has been dismissed, it is rumoured as a sequel to the oil dispute, though this is not confirmed.—Reuter.

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Public Notices

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THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 31st instant and 2nd proximo, those days being Public Holidays (New Year), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND, Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 21st December, 1932.
6014

NOTICE

With great regret, we have to notify that owing to pressure of work on our Partners and their health, we are giving up from the 1st of January, 1933, the Agency of Messrs. PLATT BROTHERS & CO., LTD., after a very pleasant and long connection of over 50 years with them.

We understand that Messrs. PLATT BROTHERS' BUSINESS in India will in future be continued through the medium of a Company about to be registered in India, which will have its Head Office in Bombay, where our Mr. HAROLD ROEBUCK will be found, and we hope all our valued customers will extend to Mr. Roebuck the same pleasant connection which they had with Messrs. Platt Brothers & Co. Ltd., through our Agency.

NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS.
23rd December, 1932.
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5969

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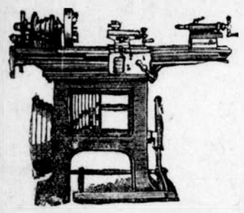

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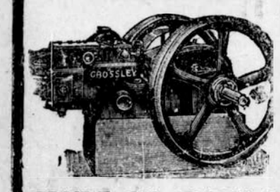

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INDIAN COTTON GROWER IS AN HONEST FELLOW

He Prefers To Sell Gold Instead Of His Cotton

WILL SPINNERS IN AMERICA PAY SUBSTANTIAL EXCISE DUTY?

Bombay, December 22.

Messrs. Langley and Co., in their weekly report given below, state that Indian cotton grower is striking at one of the fundamental causes of the depression.

We live in a crazy world. If proof is required it is provided by the way in which the fall of the French Cabinet and France's repudiation of the December payment was construed as helpful.

Those events emphasised the connection between Lausanne and war debts, the European financial tangle and the necessity for debt revision, but the fact that markets saw in them a gleam of hope is lamentable commentary on the failure of international statesmen to come to earth and face facts instead of surrounding themselves with fantastic theories of nationalism.

But it is remarkable how markets have failed to break under the stress of news which, no matter how it is viewed temporarily, is definitely destructive.

RELIEF ACT.

American sentiment has been helped by the hope of legislation to give agriculture the protection at present afforded to industry. Briefly, the allotment plan aims at taxing the processor (in the case of cotton, the spinner) and with the proceeds providing a bounty for the farmer who, in turn, must agree to restrict his acreage in accordance with a nationally defined plan. An excise duty of as much as five cents a pound has been mentioned and would be in keeping with the scale of American import duties.

The farmer certainly would get more for his cotton and his purchasing power would correspondingly increase but the immediate effect would be a sharp increase in cloth prices and a tendency to curtail production. This, in our opinion, would more than offset the distant prospect of a reduced acreage.

Incidentally, the moment the domestic spinner has to pay a substantial excise duty the import tariff ceases to be protective.

The industrialists will see to it that opposition is strenuous but Mr. Roosevelt, in his election campaign, gave the theory of a farmer's bounty his blessing and said quite plainly that the Harriman plan was along the lines on which he, himself, thought.

More than a little of the present trade buying might be the result of American spinners fearing the worst.

Our Liverpool agents cabled us that they considered it unlikely that relief legislation will be passed in time to control next season's acreage and advised caution in view of the increasing long interest in the market.

ABSENCE OF ENTHUSIASM

We must, ourselves, confess to an absence of enthusiasm for the market at the moment. It depends too much on artificial stimulus. The international outlook is worse than it has been at any time since the war—much worse, except in Britain, than when England abandoned gold. There is no actual trade improvement and, on the contrary, there are signs of still more barriers being placed in the way of the free exchange of goods. Financial conditions in America are chaotic. There is little evidence of clear thinking and still less evidence of any desire to accept and act upon the conclusions of such thought. And cotton has been added to the supply since the first Bureau sufficient to offset the probable increase in consumption, at least for the current season.

It is customary to assume that the sun will be brighter on January 1st than it is on December 31st. We hope so. And there is always the quite definite fact that a continuance of the present economic system is an impossibility if cotton is to remain under six cents. Even Mr. Hoover recognises that fact. Also Mr. Roosevelt. But there is a remarkable absence of news concerning active co-operation at a time surely sufficiently critical to warrant a determined effort being made to overcome constitutional difficulties.

The market, in our opinion, should be watched for an opportunity for purchases. Meanwhile the risk of missing part of an advance is more than offset by the hope that at some time in the future the political and financial fogs will be less dense than they are at present.

The dominant factor in the Bombay market is the continued absence of selling pressure. We have already commented on a similar absence of pressure in America and there is considerable significance in this decline in the world's desire to sell commodities.

HONEST FELLOW.

The Indian agriculturalist, because the rupee is detached from gold, gets more rupees for his cotton, but he still prefers, and in our opinion rightly, to sell gold rather than cotton. Without possibly realising it, he is striking at one of the fundamental causes of the depression.

In the forward market Japanese interests have been less active but short covering by prominent bazaar accounts has maintained the demand for contracts.

The Government crop estimate of 4,233,000 bales (excluding that part of the crop taken for hand spinning and usually estimated at 7,50,000 bales) was smaller than generally anticipated and, in our view, is about half a million bales under the most likely final yield.

These Government estimates are almost invariably under, and sometimes appreciably under the actual crop. Last year was in every way exceptional.

Crop movement during the week has increased and we anticipate a further increase during January as our advices point to a more than normal quantity of cotton in the fields and still opening facts which confirm the lateness of the crop.

With inquiry from Europe still on a retail scale only and inquiry from Japan less active, the supply of contracts in the forward market should gradually increase over the next six weeks and an eventual accumulation of cotton can only be avoided by a widening in the parity of our cotton relative to Americans.

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ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION AND BAZAR

At Indore From January 12

The Publicity Department of the Exhibition has issued the following bulletin:—

In connection with the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition and Bazaar to be held in the spacious compound of Raja Bhushan Rai Bahadur late Seth Kalyan Mal's Dharma Shala, opposite railway station and near Maharani Sarai from the 12th January, 1933 to 26th January, 1933, with Rao Raja Rajya Bhushan Rai Bahadur Danveer Sir Seth Hukumchand, Kt., as the president of the Reception Committee and Muntazim-a-Khas Bahadur Dr. Sarju Prashad as the President of the Exhibition working Committee and Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia, Seth Govind Das and Sir Prophulla Chandra Ray being requested to be present on the occasion, the organisers are glad to announce that the preparations are briskly going on and that the Exhibition is expected to be on a very grand scale. Erection of a spacious pandal and stalls is already on foot.

It is needless to emphasise the most enviable position which Indore occupies among the other cities of India, it being the premier city of Central India and Rajputana and one of the biggets commercial, trading centres of India with its 8 cloth mills and several other Industries. It is great Educational centre with its several Colleges and schools with more than ten thousand students.

It being in the heart of Central India and head quarters of Residency often visited by chiefs Princes, Jagirdars and Sardars of adjoining states. The traders and merchants of adjoining states make their purchases from Indore. Moreover thousands of peoples come from every nook and corner of India to this wealthy city mostly on their business missions. No better place than Indore and no better site than late Seth Kalyan Mal's Dharamshala could therefore be selected for an All-India Swadeshi Exhibition.

The organisers can safely assure the industrialists the manufacturers, the merchants and the traders that apart from the educational and cultural effect of such Exhibitions, they will be greatly benefited by joining the Exhibition not only by large sale of their products but also by the cheapest method of displaying and advertising their goods at the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition, Indore and thus popularising their products throughout the length and bredth of India at a very nominal cost, they will thus gain much for a little.

The organisers of the Exhibition offer them their heartiest co-operation to afford them all possible facilities and conveniences.

In order to avoid disappointment the organisers advise all manufacturers, industrialists and business people to reserve stalls at the earliest opportunity.

Besides Exhibiting Indian industrial products, Exhibition Committee intends to popularise products of Indian Cottage industries. Those having such products should immediately send them to the Secretary.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF INDORE EXHIBITION

1. Indore is the best spot for an All-India Swadeshi Exhibition because by exhibiting goods there they are popularised throughout India in general and in particular in Central India and Rajputana.

2. His Highness the Maharaja Holkar's Government has been pleased to grant complete exemption of Customs duties on the sale of goods during the Exhibition.

3. The Exhibition Committee undertakes to advertise goods for manufacturers and dealers by posters, handbills, display boards or otherwise on very maderate terms.

4. Medals and certificates will be awarded for the best Exhibits.

5. Exhibition Committee undertakes to arrange for lodging and messing at moderate rates.

6. The spot is selected opposite railway station and it shall therefore save cartage and conveyance charges.

7. Exhibition being in the very heart of the city will be in the easy reach of all men and women.

88. Exhibition Committee also undertakes to supply furniture and extra light on moderate terms.

9 Able and energetic goods sub-agents, and dealers in their goods could be easily secured.

10. Bigger or smaller stalls can be arranged for on application stating in the specific need, etc., for which special rates can be ascertained from the Secretary.

11. The organisers offer their heartiest co-operation to afford all possible facilities and conveniances.

Place:—Late Seth Kalyanmal's Dharma shala compound.

Time:—From 12th January to 26th January, 1933.

Entrance Ticket:—Re. 0-0-6 per head.

Season Ticket:—Re. 0-4-0.

Season Ticket:—Re. 0-4-0 per head.

The Exhibition will remain open from 9 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 10 p.m.

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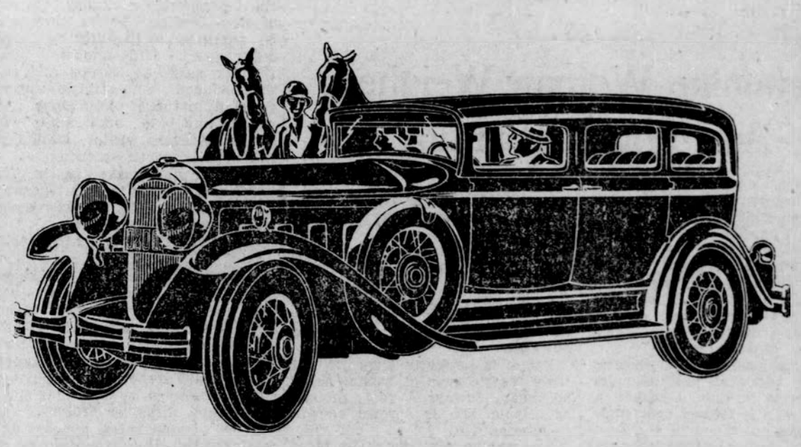

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The 100 per cent Woman Makes The Worst Wife

Feminine Woman Weighed And Found Wanting

Hard-boiled masculinity or fluffy femininity—which is the ideal type for Woman?
type for Womaa?

Ethel Mannin declared that, if she had the choosing, she would be a "woman without a heart."

Margery Lawrence here weighs the purely feminine woman, and finds her—wanting!

The woman who is 100 per cent. female is about as unsatisfactory, to a student of human nature, as the man who is 100 per cent. male.

Both are oversexed in the sense that they have neither of them the saving balance of a little of the other sex's element in their make-up.

ASK THE MAID!

And the ultra-feminine female is the type of all others must popular with men, because she makes them, by sheer force of contrast, feel pleasantly strong and virile and self-confident.

The feminine woman will always have an adoring husband or lover at her heels; she will also generally have one adoring female 'confidante" whom she will alternately gush over or trample on—it is astonishing how much blind, devoted service the feminine woman can exact from some people.

But ask the maid who waits on the feminine woman, the waiter who serves her, the girls at the shop she favours, and see what they think of her!

SLAVE ACT.

As a weary little mannequin once said to me: "Preserve me from the really feminine woman! She'll keep us girls parading about for ages after it's time to go and then buy nothing—but she's had the fun of forcing us to do the slave act before her for a while, and she has thoroughly enjoyed it. She's a cat through and through—and don't we all know it."

The little mannequin was right. The feminine woman is a cat; and, catlike, there is nothing she likes better than to bully other cat, or, falling that, to scratch.

Like a cat, also, she is superlatively vain. It is the supremely feminine woman who ruins a man.

Better-balanced women do, not, as a habit, run up bills that they know their men cannot pay; but the feminine woman is so serenely selfish that she would buy clothes, jewels, luxuries though the house were falling about her head.

What matter if it does? "He" must build another. What are men for, anyway, except to look after women?

Roughly put, that is the secret conviction of every 100 per cent. female. She! has the harem complex—but if you told her that her mental outlook was precisely that of the harem, she would be outraged.

Yet it is perfectly true. . . The truly female type of woman is by no means always a fool, though, as a rule, she is shrewd enough to pose as one.

She has no real sympathy for a man who falls in the eyes of the wordly success and turn towards it secret, since the purely feminine woman instinctively worships success and turn s towards it as as a flower to the sun.

But as to playing the part of true counsesior and comforter to a man facing heartache, failure, tragedy—this she can never do.

The feminine woman has no real friends. Women do not trust her, and she cannot be a real companion for a man because she is incapable of grasping his point of view

Her exaggerated femininity inhibits this—which is why so many men married to ultra-feminine women have deep and cherished friendships with other women!

SHALLOW.

Women to whom they can confide their troubles; women with whom they can talk, exchange ideas, give and receive counsel, good cheer; women with whom they can have real friendship.

This the ultra-female woman can neither give nor understand—living as she does entirely on the surface of life, desiring nothing further, she cannot grasp how or why a man, sooner or later, may hunger for a woman who is more than a sweetly prattling doll at his side.

ONLY BY BULLYING.

No man will ever get real happiness out of the 100 per cent. female! If he has the courage to bully her, to thoroughly frighten, even to thrash her (which is the only treatment she understands) he may win a certain amount of grudging affection, and he can, at least bring her to heel in a measure. . . .

The 100 per cent. feminine may be sweetheart, wife, mother but she is never a mate.

THE VATICAN CITY STATE

AN ABSOLUTE MONARCHY

A correspondent to the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

A great deal has been said lately about the new Rome, with its "liberated" relics of antiquity, its new neighbourhoods and public buildings. The equally remarkable changes which have been made in the Vatican City States have passed almost unnoticed. The State itself is a curiosity—a sovereign power lying in the heart of the capital of Italy. It is also a State ruled by a single person, the Pope, who has supreme powers within its tiny boundaries. (Its area does not cover much more than the fifth of a square mile and the number of its citizens is not far above 500 souls).

This State came into being on February 11, 1929, when Cardinal Gasparri, then Papal Secretary of State, and Signor Mussolini signed the Lateran Agreement, by virtue of which the Vatican was declared to be a sovereign power "with absolute and visible independence." Everybody who steps over the marble strip which has been embedded in the street between St. Peter's Square and the neighbouring Rusticucci Square passes a frontier. True, St. Peter's Square is accessible to the public like any other open space in Rome. But this is for convenience's sake. The Italian police are responsible for order in it until such time as the Pope wishes to close it. It has been closed once since February, 1929, and it took several thousand troops to form suitable barriers round it. Not that there was any disturbance; the Pope went in solemn procession round it and the Italian Government paid him full military honours while at the same time eliminating all danger of unpleasant surprises.

ZEALOUSLY GUARDED SOVEREIGNTY.

Pius XI. has zealously exercised the sovereignty conferred by the agreement. He has his own public services, tribunals, coinage, and postage stamps. He has appointed a Governor, who is responsible to him and to him alone, for the good order of the State. His exclusion of the cardinals from any participation in the rule of the city caused a stir at the time (June, 1929), especially when it became known that citizenship was to be conferred only upon such members of the Sacred College as reside in the Vatican and in Rome or on those whom the Pope wished to honour.

Having clearly defined the fact of his sole responsibility in the temporal affairs of his new sovereign State, Pius XI. began to build for internal government meant the need of new houses and offices. And now, after the lapse of nearly four years, the old Vatican with its mediaeval and Renaissance palaces, has put on a new face, with coloured stucco and marble, reinforced concrete, and matter of fact blocks of flats which you can find in Milan, Berlin, or even New York.

Side by side with the majestic simplicity of Bramante's, Sangallo's, and Bernini's walls and arches stand the dazzling white Governor's palace, the new picture gallery, the electric power and broadcasting stations, the new entrance for tourists, and the gigantic aerial, put up under the personal supervision of Senator Marconi. And it is sad to think that, in the Roman climate, these things will not mellow for generations.

The broadcasting station is said to be the most modern in the world; the new water reservoir will make the Vatican independent of Roman water supplies for many weeks, in case of need. The new entrance for visitors to the museums and picture galleries excludes them from wandering about the city at will. And from the first of January, 1933, all who are not Vatican citizens must show passports or similar papers of identification before they will be admitted to the city by the other gates. Thus another new frontier arises in Europe and the Swiss Guards, who still do sentry-go clad in those picturesque red, yellow, and blue uniforms, will challenge every visitor. Gone are the days when the mention of a monsignor who worked in the Vatican was enough to open the way through these silent, weathered courts and stately loggias.

SEPARATE RAILWAY LINE AND STATION.

The railway station is in keeping with the dimensions of the city. The line runs only about 1,640 feet before joining the Italian State Railway at St. Peter's Station on the main line between Rome and Viterbo; the estimated cost of between twenty and thirty million liras, or £200,000 to £300,000 at gold rates, appears excessive. But the safeguarding of privacy for passengers to and from the Vatican entailed the building of a bridge, tunnel, and boundary wall, with iron gates which are to be opened only on those rare occasions when trains enter or leave the Vatican. They will carry passengers only and be used exclusively by the Pope's distinguished guests or by himself. All citizens and supplies will continue to enter by the roads leading out of St. Peter's Square, which are closed and sentinelled by the Swiss Guards. The new entrance to the museums is from the Piazza del Risorgimento, one of Rome's modern squares, and by shaft, very much like the one at Orvieto. Two helical stairways are built inside it, one for people going in and the other for those who are leaving the museums. A post office, where visitors can send off letters with the Vatican City stamps and postmark, adds to the general interest.

One of the latest additions to the modern comforts which have been put in the Vatican is the new life destined for the exclusive use of the Pope. It will convey him from the upper floors of his palace into St. Peter's. Hitherto he has had to use the handsome but tiring Royal Staircase, one of the sights of the building. The new lift is being built in the sacristy of the chapel of St. Paul, in the papal palace. When finished it will run straight down into one of the side chapels in St. Peter's. When the Pope has left the lift it and the steel shaft are to vanish through the ceiling and back to the sacristy. The ceiling has been reconstructed in such a way that, except when the lift is actually in use, it looks as it has done for centuries. An electric contrivance enables part of it to slide backwards and forwards.

NO TAXES.

There are no taxes in the Vatican State. Food is cheaper than "over the border," and so are tobacco products. Citizens are not supposed to buy more than twenty cigarettes a day, and outsiders cannot make any purchases within its walls.

INDIA'S AIR MAILS AND AIR ROUTES

Review Of Developments

NEW DELHI, Decr. 24.

Wing Commander A.R.C. Cooper, Secretary, Aero Club of India and Burma, in the course of a statement to the Associated Press reviews the history of developments of air route and air mail to and from India. In the course of his satetement, he says:—

"In the following article I have two objects in view:—

(1) To enlighten the general public on the benefits to be gained by using the air mail and the correct method of using it; and (2) To bring home to the public in India the advantages and simplicity of travel by air.

There are five aeroplane services operating to, in and through India:—

1. The Delhi and U. P. Flying Club from Delhi to Karachi via Jodhpur and Hyderabad (Sind).

2. Tata's Air Mail Service between Karachi and Madras with stops at Ahmedabad, Bombay and Bellary.

3. Imperial Airways, London to Karachi.

4. The Royal Dutch Air Lines (K.L.M.) flies from the Dutch East Indies to Amsterdam and on to London.

5. The Air Orient (French) from Saigon in French Indo-China to Paris.

DELHI & U. P. FLYING CLUB.

On the expiry of the character with Imperial Airways on 31st December, 1931, the Delhi and U.P. Flying Club undertook the carriage of mail between Delhi and Karachi. The aeroplane leaves Delhi early on Tuesday morning and flies to Hyderabad via Jodhpur, picking up mails at both places; at the latter the air mail from North-West India is collected; early the following morning the aeroplane proceeds to Karachi landing there in time to connect with the Imperial Airways machine.

TATA'S AIR MAIL.

Linking Madras, Bellary, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Karachi, the Tata Air Mail maintains a regular service timed to meet the inward and outward bound Imperial Airways aeroplanes carrying mails to and from the Near East, Europe and South Africa. Ordinary and registered letters, postcards and packets, but not parcels, are accepted by all Post Offices for despatch by this service to destinations in India and abroad, under the conditions for acceptance of such articles for the Delhi-Karachi Air Mail service. Aircraft carrying the outward mails leave Madras every monday arriving at Karachi the next day, the return journey with the inward mails is made on Saturday, arriving at Madras on Sunday.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS.

The Imperial Airways fleet include many types of aeroplanes and flying boats designed and built to suit the different requirements of the wide service of the company. The machines used on the route to India, that is between Galilee and Karachi, belong to the "Hannibal" class; they are powered with four engines developing 1,960 h.p., and space is provided for freight, baggage and mails, and accommodation is available for 24 passengers in addition to the Captain, First Officer, Wireless Operator and Steward, the last serving Breakfasts, Lunches, Teas and Dinners while in flight.

No description of accommodation can convey the delight of modern air travel. The absence of fuss, the high speed in a cool and dustless world of space, the fascination of seeing countries and seas unroll beneath, the delight of arriving unfatigued—all this can only be understood to the full by actual experience. Travelling on the regular Imperial Airways service nowadays is not flying, but transport by air.

Imperial Airways maintains a service twice a week between London, Brindisi and Athens, with regular weekly connections to and from India by way of Palestine, Iraq and the Arabian Coast, and to and from South Africa by way of Egypt, the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory and Rhodesia. Misgivings as to winter weather conditions in Europe led the company to give up the idea of flying this route and decide to send the passengers and mail from Brindisi to Paris by rail. Two nights are spent in the train between Brindisi and Paris, which leaves Brindisi at 1400 hours and arrives at Milan the following morning where passengers are taken to the hotel Continental. Leaving again at 1640, the train travels along the picturesque shore of lake Maggiore, through the celebrated Simplon Tunnel (12 miles long); skirting Lake Geneva and passing through Montreaux, Vevey and Lausanne, Paris is reached early on the morning of the third day; breakfast is taken at an hotel and the aeroplane leaves Le Bourget Aerodrome at 0900 hours, or, if passengers prefer, they may spend most of the day in Paris and leave by a later service.

FARES.

Passenger fares on the Empire routes are now very little higher than those in the same class offered by steamship companies, and in some instances are lower. They include all meals and hotel accommodation (including tips) during the journey. The fare to London from Karachi is single £95 return £171. 10 per cent. reduction is given to all Government officials and officers of His Majesty's Forces.

Passenger traffic to and from India is steadily increasing. 4 1/2 mil' letters were carried on the England-India route during 1931, an increase of a million over the previous year, averages about 35,0000 l. .s.

ROYAL DUTCH AIR LINES (K.L.M.).

Tri-motor Fokker Monoplanes leav Amsterdam each Thursday morning for Netherlands India and the journey 'vice versa' commences on Friday. Besides air mail, these aircraft carry three or four passengers. This is the longest air route in the world.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

Prohibitions.—The International Convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, to which India and most of the other leading nations of the world are contracting parties, lays down the general principle under which aircraft belonging to another contracting State may operate through the territories of all other contracting States; in particular, the carriage by aircraft of explosives and all arms and ammunitions of war is forbidden; photographic apparatus may not be carried in India without special permission; the carriage by air of any objects which are likely to endanger public safety may be restricted; and the use of wireless must be specially authorised. If an aeroplane is carrying passengers, a list of their names must be carried, and in the case of freight, Bills of Lading and Manifest must be provided.

Customs.—Any aircraft going abroad must depart only from aerodromes especially designated by the Customs Administration of each contracting State, and named "Customs Aerodromes." Aircraft coming from abroad shall land only on such aerodromes. At all such aerodromes an officer is appointed, who ensures compliance with the Customs formalities. In India the Customs Aerodromes are situated at Karachi, Akyab and Rangoon.

Further Information.—Further details of the countries served by the air mail and the system of sending telegrams to Karachi to be posted thence as air mail letters, can be obtained from the Air Mail Pamphlet published by the Government of India, which can be obtained free from any important Post Office.—A.P.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montague & Co. London, have issued the following report dated Dec. 7:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £139,422,094 on the 30th ulto. and showed no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

Fair amounts of gold have been on offer in the open market; some purchases were made for the Continent, but most of the available supplies were again secured for a destination not disclosed.

Quotations during the week:—

	Equivalent per fine ounce.	value of £ sterling
Dec. 1st	127s/8½d.	13s/3.65d.
Dec. 2nd.	127s/3d.	13s/4.23d.
Dec. 3rd.	129s/4½d.	13s/1.59d.
Dec. 5th	130s/0½d.	13s/0.79d.
Dec. 6th	129s/2d.	13s/1.85d
Dec. 7th	128s/1d.	13s/3.19d.
Average	128s/7.3d.	13s/2.55d

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 28th ulto. to mid-day on the 5th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£2,264,733
British West Africa	53,518
British India	1.314.754
Iraq	50,404
Egypt	89.571
New Zealand	20.060
Straits Settlemefnts and Dependencies	42.000
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	9.587
Other countries	8.068
	£3,832.695

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£3,739.647
Netherlands	414,132
France	280.997
Belgium	101,433
Switzerland	3.239
Other countries	1.410
	£4,545,858

Exceptionally large shipments of gold, amounting to about £2,600,000 were made from India last week. The s.s. "President Harrison" has £1.826.000 and £18,000 consigned to New York and Marseilles respectively; the s.s. "Corfu" carried £385.000 consigned to London and £14 000 to New York; the s.s. "City of Simla" has £75,000 and the s.s. "Clan Murray" £300.000, both these shipments being for London.

SILVER.

Influenced by prevailing conditions, the market has continued quiet and unsettled. Re-selling by the Indian Bazaars on a poorly supported market caused falls of respectively 5/16d. and 1/4d. In the cash and two months' prices on the 1st instant, when quotations were fixed at 17 9/16d. and 17.11/16d. Subsequent movements were very small further sales from India being offset by China buying, which imparted a little steadiness. America has been more inclined to sell.

Definite indications as to tendency are still lacking as the present uncertainty tends to restrict business.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 28th ulto. to mid-day on the 5th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

Poland (including Danzig)	£20.979
Germany	22 130
France	6.736
British West Africa	5,700
Japan	37.761
Australia	14.173
Other countries	1.332
	£108 811

EXPORTS.

Poland	£22,800
Czechoslovakia	51,300
China	144.470
French Possessions in India	8 000
Germany	2 440
Other countries	5.577
	£235,087

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per oz. std.

	Cash	Two Months' delivery
Dec. 1st	17.9/16d.	17.11/16d
Dec. 2nd	17.1/2d.	17.9/16d
Dec. 3rd	17.1/2d.	17.9/16d
Dec. 5th	17.9/16d.	17.11/16d
Dec. 6th	17.11/16d.	17.3/4d.
Dec. 7th	17.3/4d.	17.13/16d.
Average	17.594d.	17.677d.

IN NEW YORK.

(cents per ounce .999 fine).

Nov. 30th	25 7/8
Dec. 1st	25 1/2
Dec 2nd	25
Dec. 3rd	25 1/8
Dec. 5th	25 1/2
Dec. 6th	25 3/4

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 1st inst. to the 7th inst. was dol. 3.25 1/2 and the lowest dol 3.16 1/4.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 3rd inst. consisted of about 136 200.000 ounces in sycee, 225 000.000 dollars and 4.560 silver bars as compared with about 132 900 000 ounces in sycee, 228 000 000 dollars and 4,040 silver bars on the 26th inst.

In India a Travelling Rug is an absolute necessity as it is a land of long journeys by motor, train and ship. There is no rug more comfortable than a Dhariwal Pure Wool Rug, it is soft to the touch and the distinctive check designs and authentic Tartan weaves are a delight to the eye.

We manufacture Rugs of all qualities a few of these are mentioned below:—

Clan Tartan Rugs	8'×5'	Rs.	18/- each.
Solaro Rugs	8'×4½'	,,	7/12 ,,
	7'×4½'	,,	6/12 ,,
Rangawalla Rugs	8½'×4½'	,,	6/12 ,,
Baby Rugs	36'×30'	,,	4/8 ,,
	54'×36'	,,	7/12 ,,

FREE CATALOGUE FROM
DEPT. 43
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.
LOCAL AGENTS
FULCHAND & CO.,
373, Sheikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.

"I give him Scott's Emulsion every day

. . . it keeps him in splendid health"

AT no time in his life does he need so much care and nourishment as now. His growing body easily succumbs to the many children's ailments that are so common in India.

That is why Mothers give their children SCOTT'S Emulsion—the ideal health-builder—to keep them always well and strong. It supplies just that extra nourishment they need—strengthens the lungs, builds sturdy limbs and ensures sound health.

And children love their SCOTT'S Emulsion—its pure cod liver oil is rendered pleasant by the unique SCOTT process.

See that you get the genuine SCOTT'S Emulsion—recognised by this famous Trade Mark

Scott's Emulsion
of Pure Cod Liver Oil

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAC.

Hindu—Magsar Vad 14, 1980.
Muslim—Shaban 27. 1351.
Parti—Tir 21. 1302
Sunrise—7h. 9m.
Sunset—6h. 9m.
Hightime—10-28, 23-48.
Lowtide—5-00, 16-46.
Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 27th Dec. 4h. 52m. p.m.

Boxing Day.
Public Holiday: Banks closed
Bombay Races: Winter Meeding. 7th Day.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR:—"Let's Go Places." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE:—"The Old Dark House." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS:—"Let us Love and Laugh." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL:—"The Tarzan The Ape Man." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON:—"Shikari." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE:—"Movie Crazy." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END:—"Shyam Sunder." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE:—"Khuda-Dost." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Madnce Friday at 3 p.m.
ROXY:—"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE TALKIES (Byculla):—"Whoopee." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—11-0 a.m. Special selection; 7 p.m. Shankerrao Joshi's light music; 9 p.m. news in Hindi.

JAMIAT ASHUBBAN AL-MULLIMEEN:—The annual general meeting of the Jamiat will be held in its hall on Tuesday (27th inst.) at 9 p.m.

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDEN:—The Band of the 1st Bn. the G. I. P. Ry. Regt A. F. (I), will play at Sir P. M. Mehta Garden, Malabar Hill to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

LOHANA SWADESHI BAZAR:—This bazar at Thakurdwar Road, Halai Lohana Mahajan Wadi, Bhuleshwar ,is open for the public from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. (S.T.) upto 31st instant.

To-day's amusement programme from 7 to 9 p.m. (S.T.) is as under: Recital of folk-lore and comical stories.

ACKNOKLEDGMENT

We have received from Messrs. Kelkar Bros. Dhulia a sample tin of "Neurotone"—a tonic for body building.

B. B. & C. I. RLY. EMPLOYEES' UNION:—The Managing Committee of the Bombay Centre of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union met on Thursday last to consider the suspension of two organisers Sjts. Bharadwaj and Khale and the office Secretary. Sjt. Bedekar, by Mr. Raman, the General Secretary, with the previous sanction of the President, Mr Jamnadas Mehta.

It passed a resolution exposing the anti-working class activities of Mr. Mehta and Mr. Raman characterised the suspension of these three comrades, as unauthorised, and asking them to continue their offices as before.

Viramgam Volunteers Jailed

VIRAMGAM, Dec 22.

Four persons including the '34th Dictator" were arrested in Viramgam Taluka while they were doing Congress work.

Two of them were sentenced by Viramgam Magistrate to 2 months' and Rs. 25 fine, in default, 1 month more The third volunteer was sentenced to Rs. 51 fine, or in default, 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

The fourth volunteer was released.

Chest-Crushing Coils of
BRONCHITIS

IT is awful to be conscious that Bronchitis is gradually tightening its crushing coils around your chest so that you are continually gasping for breath. Your eyes feel as though they were bursting through. The racking cough makes your head ache, and your chest is painful and tight.

Bronchitis, asthma and other stubborn chest diseases, that could never be cured by liquid medicines swallowed into the stomach, are now successfully healed by

PEPS
BREATHE-ABLE TABLETS.

THE Peps treatment has been evolved on the principle that just as the germs of insidious disease are breathed into throat, chest and lungs, so the remedy to be really effective must be of a breatheable character.

Peps are a true breatheable medicine, and as these handy tablets dissolve in the mouth the healing germicidal and chest-strengthening fumes which Peps give off, are breathed instantly deep into chest and lungs.

Inflammation, soreness and irritation in throat and bronchials are quickly soothed by Peps. Hard stringy phlegm obstructing the air-tubes is cut and loosened so that it is easily expelled; the dreadful suffocation, painful cough and crushing tightness of chest are completely relieved.

¶ *Remember, the ever-present dangers of grave chest and lung troubles developing from neglected coughs and colds. Safeguard against them by taking these wonderful tablets. Invaluable for treatment of coughs, colds and chills, sore throat, laryngitis, cold on the chest, malarial colds, influenza, bronchitis, bronchial catarrh, asthma, etc.*

I.P. 625

for COUGHS & COLDS,
BRONCHIAL ASTHMA,
BREATHING DIFFICULTY, Etc.

PEPS

One Rupee all medicine vendors.

The Handy Tablet Medicine

GRIEVANCES OF POSTAL & R. M. S EMPLOYEES

Solidarity Urged To Get Them Redressed

SARDAR MUZUMDAR'S ADDRESS AT RATNAGIRI CONFERENCE

The following are extracts from the Presidential address of Sardar G N Muzumdar. delivered at the eleventh session of the Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Conference held at Ratnagiri on the 24th and 25th instant:—

USEFUL PUBLIC DEPT.

The Post Office is admittedly the most useful and popular of all the public departments in India and its services are of essential utility to the public, including the wealthy aristocrats and businessmen, the professional men and educationists, the educated middle class and the poor and illiterate peasants. The prosperity of the country, the spread of education and culture, the expansion of trade and business depend to a considerable extent on the efficiency of the Postal system. It is undeniable that the popularity of the Postal system in India has been built up on the hard work, dutifulness and honesty of the poor toilers of the Post Office and Railway Mail Service, who have, by their diligence and courtesy to the public, earned a place in the soft corners of their hearts.

The Postal and R. M. S. workers do not know any holidays and most of them are at their work till late hours at night when the rest of the world is asleep. The robbers, the dacoits and the wild beasts are exacting heavy tolls from these brave and loyal public servants, many of whom are laid down their lives in defending public money and valuables in their custody.

The very fact that you have as many as 4,000 members on your roll in this Presidency, goes to prove the spirit of unionism among your brother workers. I do not thereby suggest that there is no scope for further work, on the contrary, much is still desired for increasing the membership so as to bring among your fold every Post Office and R. M. S. worker in this Presidency. I think I need not emphasise to you the necessity of the sound financial position which is the backbone of an organisation.

CENTRAL UNION.

While your Unions were being run on constitutional lines, it was a matter of great surprise and pain that the Government should have taken the final steps of withdrawing the recognition of your Central Union and all its affiliated Provincial and Divisional Unions. It was perhaps due to some misunderstanding about your methods and activities. All is well that ends well and I am happy to note that good sense prevailed on both sides and through the good offices of the members of the Central Legislature the controversy was sion closed and old good relations were fully restored. The statesmanlike spirit, shown by you and your leaders on the one side and by the authorities on the other, is really commendable. I find that there is evidence to show that your Director-General has been taking very keen interest for the welfare of the subordinate employees of his department. Very recently some of my colleagues in the Legislative Assembly interviewed the Director-General in matters of great importance to the Union and thousands di the subordinate employees. The solicitude and the interest shown by the Director-Geneneral in discussing the questions are worth appreciation. The Office-bearers of your Central Union had also interviews with him twice to discuss a number of questions dealing with your grievances. The report of the interviews, which I had an occasion to read, bears ample testimony to the sympathy of the Director-General about the miseries of the staff and I am confident that some of the matters, if not all, will be settled satisfactorily.

RETRENCHMENT.

Coming now to the question of retrenchment, which has been causing anxieties to the Government servants as a whole, I must state that it is not the peculiar feature of this country alone. I doubt if there is any nation in this world which has escaped the effects of the general trade depression and the consequent financial embarassments. No donbt the general financial condition of the Government of India is anything but satisfcatory and the Government have been doing their utmost tc find out ways and means to meet the situation. Retrenchment Committees and Sub-Committes have been busy in exploring the avenues of economy. Whatever might have been the merits and demerits of the various measures so far adopted by the Government I hold strong views that there should be ni discrimination between department and department, officers and subordinates.

STEP-MOTHERLY TREAMENT.

In the matter of the uniform 10 per cent. cut in salary, there was every reason why the Post Office workers ought to have been treated on a par with the employees of other departments. Unfortunately, however, it has not been so. The lower paid staff in the Post Office and the Railways were given a step-motherly treatment and while the employees getting less than Rs. 40 per month in other departments were exempted from the cut, even the humblest in these two departments were made to contribute their mite to meet the general deficit.

METHODS OF ECONOMY.

I am glad that your All-India Union in collaboration with the Provincial and Divisional branches has prepared an exhaustive Memorandum suggesting the methods of economy which f accepted in toto will bring in a huge saving to the department. Fortunately, some of the suggestions have been accepted by the Retrenchment Committee and even given effect to by the Department. It would have certainly been better if other measures also had received that consideration which they deserve. Your replies to the questionnaire issued by the Posts and Telegraph Retrenchment Sub-Committee are also most comprehensive and effectively and clearly state your case.

CASES OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

I fully agree with the viws expressed by your Union that there is much scope for reduction in the expenditure on telegraph side. It is so often asserted that the effects of the combined accounts are disastrous to the Post Office side, which shows comparatively a very small deficit. I understand that concrete cases of extravagance were mentioned by your representatives who appeared before the Posts and Telegraphs Retrenchment Sub-Committee. I do not find any reason why the Government should fight shy in setting the Telegraphs side in order. It has been suggested that the Telegraph branch has always been working at a deficit in all the countries and that the Post Office side has to make up the loss. Even if this be so there is a limit to this beyond which it would be preposterous to ask the Post Office to suffer the loss. It is, however, gratifying to note that the Telegraph Establishment Enquiry Committee has been recently constituted under the Chairmanship of Mr. S. P. Varma. Although strong doubts are entertained and even expressed by the staff about the ultimate result of this Committee as has been the experience of such Committees in the past, I am confident that the labours of this Committee at least will not prove to be in vain. Let us wait and see.

There is also anoher principle that should be borne in mind in the campaign of economy. It is necessary to see that the efficiency of the service, particularly in the public utility department which comes in direct contact with the peoples is not affected in the least. Efficiency, honesty and integrity are the backbones of your service. Times without number in the press and outside, you have been complimented by the public as well as the heads of your department. Any measures of retrenchment should be such a will not mar the good name earned by you and your Department.

RALLY ROUND UNION.

Concluding the President said: "I once again appeal to you for solidarity among yourself and unity of action to face the gravest canger of retrenchment. I would exhort every member of the Union to realise that at this unprecedented crisis your organisation is your sole means of protection and that the measure of success in the efforts of your Union to protect your interests will depend upon the measure of support you will extend to it. My concluding message to you is "Rally round the Union and extend your whole-hearted co-operation and support to it."

Drama Of Two Rich Men

Less than five months since his 20-years-old millionaire cousin was shot dead Mr. Robert Critz, a young wealthy airman, has been found suffering from a bullet wound in his head at his home at Winston Salem, Mass.

Critz was alone in his bathroom, whena shot was heard, and he was picked up seriously wounded but still conscious, says a Reuter message from Boston, Massachusetts.

Though in a critical condition, he refuses to say how he came by his injuries.

His cousin was Zachary Smith Reynolds, the 20-years-old heir of an American tobacco magnate, who last July was found shot on the balcony of his home after he and his wife, Libby Holman, a Broadway torch singer, had been entertaining friends.

Charges were later made against the wife of Reynolds and his secretary, but they were later withdrawn.—"Sunday Despatch."

"DICTATOR" AND VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

Gold Shop Pickets Arrested

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Dictator of the "C" Ward and two other Congress volunteers were arrested by the Princess Street Police this morning following a Congress demonstration at Old Hanuman Lane. The monthly flag salutation ceremony was announced to take place and at the appointed time the "Dictator" marched to the place carrying a national flag He was arrested. Two other volunteers who came on the scene were also put under arrest.

The police also arrested two volunteers for picketing a gold shop at Sheikh Memon Street, the total number of arrests being 5.

Lokmanya Tilak Utsav Mandal.

A meeting of the Lokmanya Tilak Utsav Mandal was held lately in the hall of the Social Service League at Chinchpokli under the presidentship of Mr Jamnadas Mehta. The first resolution requesting the Government to give better treatment to third class political prisoners in jails and also to release Seth Jamnalal Bajaj unconditionally as his health was said to be very bad was duly passed. The next resolution regarding the stoppage of bribery going on in the Bombay Mills was also unanimously passed.

The third resolution regarding the increase in Satta betting and the other forms of gambling, and the necessity of putting a stop to such forms of evil was also accepted by the meeting.

Three Arts Fancy Dress Ball

A beautiful function took place on Friday last at the Town Hall. The decorations were in dark green palms overhanging with white and silver ormentations. A huge Father Xmas in the centre was an attraction. The exhibition items comprised of Miss Cohen in song and dance of the Blue Danube. Miss Zahiya's clever Arab Dance was much admired. Colliere de Perle danced a Hawaiian item with a group of gitars conducted by Victor Sequiera.

There were several other equally items that sustained the interest of the audience.

The prizes were awarded to extremely clever fancy costumes designed by the wearers. Mrs. Irani as a Man and Woman for the most arresting costume. Miss Zahiya for another Arresting Costume. Miss Cohen for representing the song. Miss Colliere de Perle Literature. Miss Cook and Mr. Reubens for the Fox-trot Competition, received a real mother of pearl chocolate dishes presented Mr. Cassumali. Miss Mollie Gourjey received a real bead necklace representing "Three Arts" presented by the 3 Arts Circle. Kodak who presented a handsome camera was given to Mr. S. N. Chawla.

The 3 Arts special programme Issue containing a complete story by Mr. S. Fyzee-Rahamin had a brisk sale.

Free Treatment To The Poor

Sadhu Karnan at his "Ashram" Therutheri Village on the road side Singaperumal Kovil Post, Chingleput District, S. India offers free treatment to the deserving poor who are suffering from deabetis, leprosy and other skin diseases by Siddha System. Those who are interested to avail themselves of this opportunity may write to him setting forth the history of the disease enclosing sufficient postage. Persons comming from distant places are requested to attend only on Sundays. Other than Sundays no personal interviews unless previously arranged.

R. D. TATA MEMORIAL PRIZE

The subject selected for the R. D. Tata Essay Prize this year is "Indo-Japanese Trade Relations." The prize, which is of the value of Rs. 175 is annually awarded from the endowment created in connection with the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, by the R. D. Tata Memorial Committee and is awarded to a graduate of the College of not more than five years' standing. The last date for sending in essays is 28th February, 1933.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have received from the Commercial Printing Press, (105, Cowasji Patel St.) Bombay, one tear O. H. Calendar, one table diary and bloting pad and one pocket diary for 1933..

A Table Calendar from Burgoyne, Burbidas & Co. Ltd.

GIRL KNOCKED DOWN BY TAXI

Removed To Hospital Seriously Injured

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A four-year old Hindu girl named Kamlabai Ganpat was seriously injured in a motor accident which occurred on Girgaum Road on Sunday. It appears that at about 1-45 p.m. taxi No Bom. Z-9494 was proceeding fom Thakurdwar in the direction of Dhobi Talao. wWhen the taxi reached the junction of Girgaum Road and Sonapur Lane it knocked down the girl who was standing by the side of the road She was seriously injured in the accident and was removed to the G. T. Hospital.

Sub-Inspector Mungekar of the Princess Street police arrested Abdul Razak Fateh Mahomed, the driver of the taxi and made inquiries into the accident.

Keeping In Touch With Old "Alma Mater"

The Warden of the Hindu Hostels, Meerut College, Meerut writes:—

"It is intended to draw up a list of all those who have been at one time or an other, inmates of the Meerut College Hindu Hostels. The idea is to keep them in touch with their old "alma mater" and with one another by (1) Preparing a Directory old boarders; (2) Inviting them to annual social functions in the hostels; (3) Sending to them annual reports of the hostels, etc.

All Old Brothers are requested to come to our help in this task by sending to me their own names and addresses as also of those others that they know.

As the annual social gathering in the Hostels comes off in early January, an early response to this appeal is requested."

News In Brief

B. B. & C. I. R. EMPLOYEE'S UNION: A meeting of the general body of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union will be held in the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, Bombay, on the 6th of January 1923, at 6-30 p. m.

Mehamdabad.—The 27th "Dictator" and another congressmen who were arrested in Mehamadabad on 30th November while distributing Congress Bulletins are sentenced to two years' Reformatory imprisonment as they are considered of young age.

In the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College of Delhi, patients treated in the Tibbi College Hospital, Delhi, during the month of November 1923 were as under.

Dept.	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
Unani	410	3310	3720
Vedi	406	3374	3780
Surgical	346	1912	2258

The following message has been sent by the Bhagini Samaj, Bombay, to H. E. Viceroy on Sunday:

"We members of Bhagini Samaj most earnestly request your Excellency grant immediate sanction introduction. Dr. Subrayan's Bill in Madras Council."

FORESIGHT

Best Man's Wedding Gift Proves Its Worth

I was best man at a wedding recently (writes a correspondent) and at the last moment I discovered, to my dismay, that I had forgotten to buy a present.

A brain-wave saved the situation. I suggested that I should take out a burglary insurance policy on the couple's new home.

The bridegroom signed the form and I paid the premium.

A week later the couple returned from their honeymoon..... Yes, you've guessed right—burglars "had" been to their new home, and not a wedding present was left.

The insurance company paid up in full.

PATHE CINEMA

FOUR SHOWS DAILY
10 a.m., 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE
10 a.m. SHOWS ONLY
BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE AT ROSES OR THE THEATRE
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

IN these strenuous days, thousands of active men and women rely on Horlick's Malted Milk to keep them always fit. Made from fresh, full cream cows' milk enriched with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat, it contains all the energy-giving elements your system needs.

To prepare Horlick's in the quickest way use the special Horlick's Mixer

Write for recipe leaflet "Cool, refreshing drinks" to P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta

HORLICK'S
IS THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK
AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1932

THE STATES' INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION

We have published telegrams from London showing the extent of Agreement (?) reached at the Third Round Table Conference on the Indian Constitutional Problem. The British Government have gone back practically on every one of the principles, which was explicit or implied in the famous Declaration of Policy made by Lord Irwin on October 31st, 1929. But in no single case is their present position so heavily at variance with the position adopted in 1929, as in regard to the admission of the States into closer partnership with the rest of India, and making thereby a united commonwealth of this country.

ALARMED.

Then, they were themselves most anxious to bring the States into the common fold,—possibly in the belief that the States would serve to be the rallying point for conservatism, the sobering element in the constitution of an autonomous India. It was on the contrary the British Indian political sentiment which was rather doubtful about the wisdom or expediency of admitting into a common democratic organisation these elements representing the autocratic principle. The latter, nevertheless, waived their misgivings, and generally agreed to co-operate in a Conference where the States would meet British India for the purpose of hammering out a common scheme of national government. When, however, the spokesmen of the States declared their hand in favour of Federalism in the very first Sessions of the Round Table Conference, even though the more advanced wing of Indian Nationalism was absent, the strength of the Nationalist sentiment seemed to be so strong, that the representatives of British vested interests immediately took alarm.

VOLTE FACE.

The use of the States as a kind of brake and a buffer they had longed for and planned for. But the possibilities of the States acting as the natural allies and coadjutors of the Indian Nationalist had not occurred to them, except in some gruesome nightmare. In November 1930, however it was an accomplished fact; and so the British vested interests immediately ordered a volteface. From that day onward, the powers that be devoted all their energy to making Indian Federation at best a still-born child.

VARIETY OF DEVICES.

In this endeavour under the surface to obstruct and prevent the ready entrance of the States into a democratic, self-governing Commonwealth of India, they have tried a variety of devices, beginning with individual defections in the States' camp,—such as the forlorn hope led last year by Patiala,—and ending with suggestions for financial responsibilities, which were neither just, nor needed that the States should bear. The interludes, of communal trouble in individual States, may be passed over in silence. But it is indisputable that they also served to frighten the more conservative. Now, in the third Sessions of the Round Table Conference they have come to the crafting of an actual Instrument of Accession, by which each single State is to pave the way, or open the door for its admission into the Federation.

SIGNIFICANT.

The fact that each individual State is to enter the Federation by itself, and that no general principle regulating the wholesale federation of all States simultaneously is adopted, is itself significant of the changed attitude of the powers that be. Moreover, the difficulties now increasingly evident, and perhaps deliberately exaggerated, not only as regards the financial responsibilities but also as regards the division of Sovereignty and the incidents of common federal citizenship, serve only to emphasise this new orientation in policy.

AUTONOMY ONLY IN NAME.

The text has not yet come to India of this Instrument of Accession for individual States to be federated with the rest of India. But it may easily be guessed that under the pretext of Paramountcy, a considerable margin of effective power and authority would be excluded from the scope of the Federal Government, which would therefore be an autonomous body in name only. Because the States would exclude their own individual Treaty Rights from the purview of the Federal Government, the latter would make that an excuse for withdrawing, or excluding, certain other departments of State,—like Defence, Foreign Relations, or even Finance,—from the scope of popular responsibility, which would reduce the reality and the effectiveness of self-government in the future constitution of India still further.

OBSTACLES.

Finally, the difficulties regarding the financing of the future Federation have yet to be solved; but in so far as these difficulties themselves can serve as straws to point the direction of the wind it is clear the working of the future Federation is bound to be extremely difficult, simply for want of nourishing material. The particularist sentiment of the States and the Provinces is being deliberately encouraged, to the immense prejudice of India's new machinery of government.

FEDERATION—WRONG KIND.

The jealousies and rivalries, already not inconsiderable, are being intentionally intensified, so that co-operation and mutual sacrifice for the common good would be a rare possibility in the future India. If each party is to keep strictly what it thinks is its own due, and the admittedly deficit units are to go a-begging to the National Government, for even their current needs, from what source is the latter to help these impecunious, improvident, or inadequately developed units? Individual States are likely to be in this category of Deficit units even more than the provinces. How is the National Credit to be maintained, at home or abroad, when the solvent elements combine with the insolvents to refuse to bear any share in the existing obligations, let alone the needs of future development. To emphasise these difficulties is the best means,—not to accomplish a Federation of all India, but to make a federation,—if one should, in spite of those difficulties, be established,—an object of common aversion and popular detestation. Who wants such a Federation?

Avert The Impending Calamity

The day is fast approaching when Mahatma Gandhi will begin his fast unless the conditions he has set out for the abandonment of his intention to fast are fulfilled. It is the nation's duty to see that these conditions are fulfilled. Fortunately there are indications that public opinion is mobilising itself and every effort will be made to induce the trustees of the Guruvayur temple to open its doors to all Hindus, irrespective of caste.

REFERENDUM SUCCESS.

According to a communique issued by the organisers of the Guruvayur referendum on the question of throwing open the temple to untouchables, 77 per cent. are in favour of allowing temple-entry, while 13 per cent. are against it. The keen interest in the referendum method is illustrated in the fact that only 10 per cent. remained neutral and a very welcome feature of the referendum was that 3,000 women recorded their votes in favour of temple-entry.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S APPEAL.

As regards the legal difficulties of which the Zamorin makes so much, a way out of this impasse is sought to be created by the permissive measure which Dr Subbaroyan desires to move in the Madras Legislative Council. The Governor-General's assent is necessary for introduction of such a measure. Orthodoxy hopes that the assent will not be forthcoming on the ground that the declared policy of the British Government in religious matters is one of neutrality. But the question in the present case is not of neutrality but of humanity. The Viceroy, in view of the growing sympathy of the public in favour of allowing untouchables access to places of Hindu religious worship should have no difficulty and no hesitation in holding that his assent for the introduction of a reform measure in the legislature by a private member does not mean contravention of Government policy in religious matters. This is the view the Hindu women of Bombay urge him to take in the public meeting they are holding to-day and we hope their appeal will have the desired effect.

BURMA SPEAKS OUT

After devoting six days and two nights to the question of separation from India, the Burma Legislative Council has adopted without division a resolution opposing on the one hand the separation of Burma on the basis of the constitution offered by His Majesty's Government, and, on the other, the unconditional and permanent Federation, and further recommending to the Council to continue to oppose separation until Burma is granted a constitution on better terms or in the alternative to propose Burma's entry into Indian Federation on conditions including the right of secession. While the resolution is necessarily involved as a whole, it is clear, emphatic, and unconditional in its rejection of the proposal to separate now on the basis of the Premier's constitution.

JUST CLAIM

Burma's position in this matter is quite understandable. She justly claims the right to join the Federation to see whether or not the measure of provincial autonomy under it will suit her special position and interests. At the same time she claims the right to secede, if at any time she finds that her position as a member of the Federation is inimical to her interests. This double right is just in the case of a province situated as it is; and for that very reason the Indian National Congress has already conceded that right. Burma is never-the-less prepared to waive the double right and accept separation if at the same time she is guaranteed a much better constitution than the present one.

CLEAR POSITION

This position is as clear as day-light and it is sheer subterfuge to say that it is uncertain or evasive. Even those to whom the double demand is unpleasant will have to admit that the demand itself is perfectly clear, however preposterous it may be in their eyes. The Burma Council has made its position clearer still by throwing out the proposition of Mr. Ba Pe, the leader of the Separationist Party, seeking to commit the house to the principle of separation just now and piously wishing the Government to offer later a better constitution. In the fewest words Burma's position may be stated to be "Federation now with right of secession in the future or separation on the basis of freedom. Burma has had enough experience of British domination to beware of isolation without the strength of freedom to defend her isolated position against the attempts to continue that domination.

CHAGRINED

We can quite imagine the Government not accepting either of the two main demands just mentioned. That only means that Burma will have to agitate a little more and longer to get her demand accepted. But that is no reason why Burma should compromise her demand or isolate herself during the continuance of the agitation. Chagrined over Burma's refusing to walk into the trap prepared for her, an Anglo-Indian journal makes the characteristic suggestion that "the responsibility now devolves on His Majesty's Government to say what is good for Burma because she will not say definitely what she wants." It would be more honest to say that the Government should if they can, make their own decision—and take its consequences—as Burma's demand is not acceptable to them.

The Burdens Of Office

Lament of a U. T. C. Lance-Corporal, who having sought and won promotion finds to his cost how the Army pays ambition.

(With apologies to the authoress of the Battle Hymn of the Republic).

Mine ears are tired of listening for one oft repeated word:
Hour in, hour out it echoes till my heart with it is scored
But if I dare ignore it, for me cups of wrath are stored
H's 'Orderly Corp'rls, fall in'.

I may see the whole battalion, have a holiday in camp,
After marches watch them change their shirts if they're a little damp
But I can't even from my tent turn torrents with a ramp
When it's 'Orderly Sorp'ls, fall in.'

I've abandoned costly minerals and have gulped down boiling tea
I have cricked my toes on tent-pegs and have splashed my clothes with ghee
All to keep the furious R. S. M. from laying hands on me.
When it's 'Orderly Corp'ls fall in.'

I have heard his angry eloquence, seen murder in his eye,
Watched him deal with his offenders so that they just wish to die,
No old soldier, born of woman, with a man like him can vie.
So Orderly Corp'rls, fall in.

For College peace I often pray and a Principal's mild rule,
Where doctors' certs, will oft suffice to keep his anger cool,
But doctors' certs, to an R. S. M!—ahimsa to a mule!
So Orderly Corp'rls, fall in!

PREFERS TO BE PRIVATE.

Kathiawar Rys. Traffic Conference Association

JAMNAGAR, Dec. 22.

The second meeting of the Kathiawar Railways Traffic Conference Association was held at Jamnagar on the 21st and 22nd instant with Mr. H. Borough Copley, the Traffic Superintendent, Junagad State Railway in the chair.

The agenda included 19 subjects dealing with simplification of the working with Kathiawar Railways among themselves and those aiming at affording further facilities to the travelling and trading public.

The subject of travel by special excursion trains, which is now-adays coming into prominence was discussed at considerable length in order to have uniformity of rules tending to cultivate a taste for this mode of travelling which is admitted to possess certain outstanding advantages over the usual travelling conditions. The question of affording facility to cotton merchants was then tabled with a view to encourage booking by rail route in competition with cart route. The subject of packing conditions of consignments protecting the railway and public interest "vis a vis" was then discussed and necessary resolution was passed thereon.

Mr Bhatt then proposed Bhavnagar as the venue of the next meeting to be held in July next which was unanimously accepted. Mr. Copley and Mr. Adhia were then unanimously re-elected the president and the secretary respectively for the next period.

A dinner party followed by a programme of music was given by Mr. Green to the delegates on the 21st instant.

CASINOS INCLUDED

LONDON, Dec 25.

Paris.—Casinos are included in the Biarritz deal though Dilloz is not personally concerned with it —Reuter.

Notes of the Day

Hoare's Hedges.

In his final oration at the Round Table Conference Sir Samuel Hoare dwelt largely on the question of safeguards. He assured the Indian "delegation" that he regarded the safeguards "not as a stone wall that blocks the road but as hedges on each side that no good driver touches but that prevent people on a dark night from falling into a ditch." And the highest of these hedges will stand as a bar to the Indian demand for the control of their own country's finance. The hedges will be high enough and they will be everywhere. The constitution to be imposed upon India, hedged round with so many safeguards, in the interests of Britain, will not be regarded by Indians as in any aspect indicative of the grant of genuine self-government. Will Congress opinion accept it? Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru already has his doubts and expressed them at the final session. The "delegates" who crowed over the success of the London deliberations will have a hard time of it after return home convincing their countrymen that they have achieved anything.

Kamatipura Murder Case.

Mr. Pupala who was acquitted by the Bombay High Court along with all the other co-accused in the Kamatipura murder case has received a number of congratulatory messages on his acquittal, many of them being from Muslim friends. The brilliant defence counsel had no difficulty in exposing the flimsy nature of the evidence against the accused and the Jury returned without a lengthy deliberation a verdict of "not guilty". A considerable amount of judicial time and public money was wasted on a case which the prosecution failed to prove and the public is entitled to wonder how the case could have been started at all on the kind of evidence the prosecution put forward in support.

Fruits Of Swadeshi.

Whatever may be the ravages of the economic blizzard in other spheres the Indian textile mills have more than held 'their own during the crisis, thanks obviously to the nation-wide campaign for Swadeshi cloth. A striking feature of this year's statement relating to Indian mills issued by the Millowners' Association, Bombay is the substantial increase in the number of projected mills in the country. Twenty mills are in course of erection in Bengal alone. The number of first projected mills in our own Presidency is much smaller, only 8; but that is because 15 new mills were in course of erection only last year. Of the 340 equipped mills in the country, 317 worked either for the whole or a good part of the year.

All-Round Progress.

The number of spindles in the equipped mills increased during the year by about 2 lakhs and the number of looms by about 4,000; the increase being chiefly in Ahmedabad. The average number of working people employed daily in the cotton mills of the country during the year was about 400,000, exclusive of the number employed in the night shift. The progress of the industry since 1914 may be gauged from the fact that the number of mills has increased during the period by 70, of spindles installed by about 3 millions, of looms by over 80,000, and of the average number of hands employed daily by nearly 140,000. These figures, while they are certainly encouraging, demonstrate their limitations in providing work to the millions of unemployed and underemployed masses. On the other hand, the wages of handspinning, though small, can bring some relief to a vastly larger number of people.

THE UNITY CONFERENCE

An Appeal To Bengal

(By LANKA-PUTRA).

As a son of Lanka on a visit to the Motherland, I have followed the proceedings of the Unity Conference at Allahabad with bated breath. To me, it appears that the stage of Indian politics has been set, at the same time, in two different places, London and Allahabad. For the objects of the two conferences are as far apart, as the poles. Indeed it seems as if there is a race between the two as to which will reach its objective first. And thereupon hangs the fate of India, for goodwill. The object of one is to force a constitution on India which may bring not lasting peace but perpetual friction. As Mahatma Gandhi stated long ago in inimitable language understandable alike by the layman as well as by the lawyer, the sudden contact of an undiluted autocracy and an undiluted democracy would lead to an explosion.

It will be an evil day for India if a feudal constitution is forced on her without due regard to its manifold implications. For it will lead to an inevitable breakdown and it will take decades to smooth away the friction that would follow. Surely a federation must be an ordered growth and must be the spontaneous outcome of a community of interest and sentineent among the federating Units!

ONLY HOPE.

The only hope of Peace and Progress for India lies, therefore, at the Unity Conference. India has to shape her own destiny and fashion her own constitution. I have watched with anxiety and, sometimes, despair the communal see-saw and may be permitted as a detached observer to state my impressions. I feel that the fate of the Conference depends upon the wisdom and the patriotism of Bengal.

LEARN FROM CEYLON

As a Singhalese, I take the liberty to make a special appeal to Bengal, the home of Prince Vijaya, who founded the Singhalese dynasty in Sri Lanka two thousand five hundred years ago. Before I do so, let me state the recent conference of Ceylon in the matter of communal representations. The Tamils of Ceylon who are Dravidans by race and Hindu religion enjoyed communal representation for over hundred years under British rule. In 1924, on the reform of the constitution, which conceded an elected majority to the legislature, a communal seat was specially created for the Tamils in the city of Colombo. But in 1930, when the Donoughmore Communism, on the representation of the Congress, abolished communal representation, Tamils loyally accepted the decision.

BROAD-MINDED TAMILS

Although a small but not powerful minority, they are by race and religion different from the Singhalese. They have now joined the Singhalese in making a United demand for Dominion Status. What have the powerful Hindus of Bengal to fear from their Muslim brethren? They belong to the same race and their cultural traditions, I presume, are the same. Is not the prospect of welding themselves into one harmonious entity more favourable in Bengal.

BENGAL'S OPPRTUNITY.

Is the attempt not worth the sacrificed of a seat or two Bengal has made the most potent contribution to the Indian renaissance. In the creative realms of literature and art she has set a shining example to India. In the domain of politics, she has revived the rational consciousness and vivified the national life. Individually her sons and daughters have sacrificed their dearest prospects, even their lives to the cause. Surely a collective sacrifice, such as this, is less exacting and easier to make!

Mahatma Gandhi has demonstrated to the world that the lofty idealism of the Hindu 'dharma' is still a living force in India. I refuse to believe that Bengal with her rich emotional inheritance, will fail to reach the supreme heights of generosity, demanded of her.

Consider what the emotional reaction would be, all over India, of such a sublime gesture on the part of Bengal! On the other hand, think what the alternative would be. India with her communal fetters, will find imposed upon her, a constitution that would cripple her freedom for generations. Whereas if the communal question were solved, we shall see India march on the open road to freedom.

ERADICATE UNTOUCHABILITY

Lesson To Be Learnt From Shraddhanand's Life

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 24.

Under the auspices of the local Anti-Untouchability Committee to celebrate Shraddanand anniversary, a mass meeting was held in the Harijan locality. Mr. Popatlal L. Chudgar presiding. The proceedings began with a Harikirtan. Prominent among those, who addressed the gathering were, Messrs. Jestalal Joshi, Vithaldas Master, and Vrajlal Shukla. Mr. Joshi pointed out that ustouchability was a sanatan curse on Sanatan Dharma, that scriptures had always accommodated the new spirit in the past.

Mr. Shukla emphasised that temples were the abodes of goddess gods, so long as temple entry was not granted to the Harijans. A Bill boy who sang a holy song, enlivened the proceedings by stressing that he does not deserve to be called a man so long as he sees his superiority over others.

Then prizes of books and khaddar clothes were distributed to the Harijan boys who have been attending a private school run by the local Seva Sangha.

The President concluded by saying that self-consciousness was rapidly growing among the untouchables. He traced the life of the late Swami Shraddhanandhji and his association with him from 1907 onward. Swamiji lived for Hinduism and died for it. "Let us," he said, "draw an inspiration from him to eradicate untouchability from Hinduism at an early date."

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

The annual Administration Report of the Rajkot State is now available. It has an area of 232-4 square miles and a population of 75540 souls according to the latest census figures, showing an increase of 23.9 per cent. in the last decade. The total receipts amounts toRs. 1174616 while the expenditure, to Rs. 1132196. The State spent only Rs. 24.568 after medical department i. e. barely 1 per cent. of its total revenue. The education incurred net expenses of Rs. 98,310.

MR. R. G. MEHTA RETIRING

Mr. R. G. Mehta the Educational Officer, Rajkot State, retires from Service from 5th January, 1933. He is given 3 months' full pay and 20 years' gratuity. It is reported one Mr. Jadeja is to be very soon appointed.

POETS MEET AT POONA

Importance Of Urdu Teaching Stressed

(From A Correspondent).

POONA, Dec. 25.

Under the auspices of the Poona District Muslim Educational Conference, a Mushaera (gathering of poets) was held last night in the Conference's pandal. Mr. Kazi Badrul Hasan Jalali, ex-Editor, "Khilafat" who is publishing his own paper a nationalist Muslim weekly, the "Hadeem" in Bombay, presided over he Mushaeral. It was a gathering of the poets from Bombay, Poona and other neighbouring places.

The President briefly summed up the proceedings of the Educational Conference, and laid stress on the importance of Urdu teaching among the Muslims of the Poona District, and other places of Southern Inda as in the future constitution of India, Urdu or Hindutsani (as it may safely be called) would be the Court language.

The Mushaera was attended by a large crowd of the Muslim citizens of Poona, and lasted till late at night. About 20 poems and sonnets were recited during the whole sitting, and they were appreciated by the audience.

Conference Has Brought Federation Nearer

R. T. C. DELEGATES' VIEWS

Tribute To Sir Samuel Hoare

(R. T. C. SERVICE).
LONDON, Dec. 24.

Tribute to the impressive part which Sir Samuel Hoare played in dispelling the suspicion and inspiring confidence is the feature of statements made to Reuter by delegates after conclusion of the Third Round Table Conference. while there is inclination in some quarters to await the final picture the general opinion as reflected in interviews is that the Round Table Conference has achieved a noteworthy success and has brought Federation appreciably nearer.

Typical tributes to Sir Samuel Hoare was paid by Aga Khan, who expressed gratitude for Sir Samuel Hoare's patience, tact and ability and said that the third session of Conference would live in history for intimate and cordial co-operation which had brought out essential unity of views of various delegations. He added that he believed that the act would be passed which would start the greatest political entity in the world.

"PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY DOOMED"

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, while pointing out that the picture was not complete, said that he was certain that Sir Samuel Hoare was in earnest about the Federation, and the central responsibility and also that provincial autonomy by itself was doomed. Referring to the political prisoners he said that "although Sir Samuel Hoare did not commit himself to any definite position, I think it is in no way unlikely that the Government will soon realise wisdom of adopting the conciliatory policy. I still maintain that the statute must fix definite date for the Federation and that it is not impossible either on political or constitutional grounds."

Sir T. B. Sapru did not consider Sir S. Hoare's statement in regard to defence as altogether satisfactory. "Though he has tried to meet our view on certain points, I do not wish to strike a note of optimism or pessimism. All I am prepared to say at present is that the chapter of negotiation for further consideration does not appear to have concluded," he said.

Mr. Krishnamachari expressed opinion that there was no reason to doubt that practically all the States would enter the Federation. "They realise sooner. they do so, better for themselves and India". He was confident that the States would soon come to an agreement in regard to the size of the Federal Chambers and allocation of seats. He said that otherwise they would abide by the award of any body appointed to decide the question.

A REMARKABLE CHANGE.

Sir Hubert Carr said that the change in the atmosphere of the Conference last week had been remarkable, chiefly owing to the sincerity of Sir Samuel Hoare's attitude on safeguards. Sir Carr did not consider the note of dissent sounded on some points as altogether regrettable for without it the picture would not have been true one. He stressed determination on all sides to make the Conference a success and said that it now rested with India and the world conditions to make the Federation work.

Mr. Zafrulla said that the picture of the All-India Federation was now assuming a definite shape. All interests had been brought much closer together and the spirit of conciliation and compromise exhibited on all sides, encouraged the hope that the framework would soon be completed.

Muslim Delegation, which worked throughout as a team under the Aga Khan, had made no inconsiderable contribution. Their position was that the given adequate safeguards for their faith and culture, they would continue to work shoulder to shoulder with their brothers of other faiths for the future progress and greater glory of their great motherland.

Mr. Liaqat Hyat Khan said that as a practical man, he was completely satisfied that the Conference had faced stern realities with courage, foresight and goodwill, and India was nearer to the Federation than ever. He hoped that India would soon find an honoured place among the self-governing dominions.

OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE.

Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar thought that all parties might congratulate themselves on the degree of success achieved. There were some important issues, however, relating to financial safeguards on which it had not been possible for some British Indian delegates to agree. Proposals of His Majesty's Government on points relating to financial safeguards on which some British Indians dissented were important, but it was a mistake to describe them as vital. He thought that Sir S. Hoare's final speech had brought British Indians and the Government much nearer in this matter. Referring to the defence, he said, that presonally he did not feel strongly that the army member should be chosen from the Legislature and added that, despite the want of agreement on some issues, no crisis arose at the Conference owing to the overwhelming evidence that the Government, particularly Sir S. Hoare, were really sincere in expediting the framing of the constitution, giving measure of central responsibility at a very early date.

RELEASE OF GANDHIJI IMPORTANT.

Mr. Nanakchand said that he came to the Conference at the time when Hindus of the Punjab were recentful, sullen and angry on account of the communal decision. He was glad he came, since he was able to place before the Conference their view-point. "For I am returning full of faith that my coming will prove of use to the people, whose cause I have espoused and who, I can consider, have been grievously wronged."

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas said that he had made position clear in his speech last night.

Mr. C. F. Andrews stated that it would be impossible to give a considered opinion until the White Paper was published. Meanwhile the greatest issue at present was release of Mahatma Gandhi and political prisoners without which Mr. Andrews saw little hope of settlement.—Reuter.

Ask Your Stationers.

NEARING THE GOAL

Surmount The Only Obstacle

The latest reports about the Unity Conference which has concluded its Allahabad session show that it has succeeded in surmounting the difficulty with which it was overwhelmed a few days ago. About a week ago it almost appeared that even what little had been achieved at the last Conference in November was lost at the present Conference. The Punjab and Sind questions which had once been definitely and unconditionally settled were needlessly reopened. And naturally enough the controversies that followed nearly ruined all that had been labouriously built up in several weeks before. But fortunately good sense prevailed before it was too late and all the parties concerned felt that it was best after all to let well alone. And the previous settlements were at last stuck to with little or no alterations therein.

THE ONLY DIFFICULTY.

The Conference had less difficulty in dealing with the less communal parts of a constitutional scheme, such as fundamental rights. Though some of the details of such questions are yet to be worked out, it may be presumed that there is no possibility of any serious unadjustable conflict with regard to them. Pandit Malaviya has announced that "agreement has been reached on all points in respect of various communities except a few small matters left over, which would take a little a more time."

So far so good. But it is indeed a pity that the Bengal question is yet unsolved. With his superb optimism Pandit Malaviya says that the question will be settled by a special committee meeting in Calcutta on the 27th instant. He feels confident that those who have satisfactorily solved much harder questions during the last few weeks will not be long in settling the Bengal question and hopes that the Europeans and Anglo-Indians also will help the Conference Committee

WILL EUROPEANS HELP?

One wholly admires the Pandit's optimism but one must confess one does not expect the Bengal Europeans will in the least help him in his task quite so soon, as things are. In any case, it is not safe to let the solution of the Bengal question depend on its immediate acceptance by the Europeans of the Province. Being the most pampered community and enjoying the lion's share of the Premier's Award they are not likely all at once to forego what they feel is now a safe prize. But it will not be very long before they will realise or can be induced to realise that the goodwill of the major communities is a better safeguard for them than their hostility due to manifest injustice to those communities.

CULTIVATE CHARITY

One does, however, expect the Hindus and Muslims of Bengal to come to a settlement immediately, for at present the Bengal question alone stands in the way of national unity. The problem is certainly not harder now than it was last month, when a tentative settlement was effected. One did not understand that settlement to be intended to be conditional on the Europeans accepting their share of representation under it. That settlement transferred to the Muslims four of the seats accorded to the Europeans by the Award and thus gave to the former a majority of 51 per cent. The difficulty now is that since the Europeans have declined to forego any seat, the Muslims, at any rate some of them, refuse to accept the settlement unless they are guaranteed a majority of 51 per cent irrespective of the Europeans' attitude. They seem to say to the Hindus of Bengal: "Either you give us four of your seats or persuade the Europeans to give us four of theirs. But we must have our majority whether the share that remains to you is just or not." This is hardly a commendable attitude. But as a Muslim leader has himself put it, if some Muslims make a foolish request, it may be more foolish in the present plight of the country to refuse that request and prolong that plight.

THE BETTER WAY.

If the choice lay between a breakdown of negotiations and a further sacrifice by the Bengal Hindus, nationalists must urge them unhesitatingly accept the latter, especially if the reservation of a majority is under wholly or nearly direct electorates and for a brief transitional period. It would be decidedly better and fairer for the Muslims to accept 50 per cent. representation so long the Europeans are recalcitrant. But a decidedly better plan is to stick to the old settlement and for Hindus and Muslims alike to join in bringing pressure to bear upon Government and Europeans to accept it by declaring among other ways, that neither community would work the reforms except on the basis of that settlement. It is a thousand pities that the Government would not allow Mahatma Gandhi to say a single word on this subject. But his general views are fairly well-known and Government's understandable attitude should only make the people more determined to follow those views and bring about a complete settlement.

AMAZING GOLF BY WETHERED

Group Of Five "Birdies"

Roger Wethered, the former amateur champion, had a spell of amazing golf during his single against E. H. Moss, the Oxford University captain, in the meeting of the Dark Blues and the League, a side containing internationals and graduates, at Southfield.

After starting with a six and a five, Wethered recovered to such purpose that from the ninth hole to the fifteenth inclusive he had 4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 3, 2.—five "birdies."

That decided the issue for Wethered having turned one up thanks to the first of these remarkable figures, won three other holes and the match. In spite of his bad beginning Wethered was round in a total of 71, and from the third to the eighteenth holes he was five under an average of 4's.

Oxford obtained a lead of twelve games to sexen on the first of two days. They had a narrow advantage of three to two (two were halved) on the foursomes, but they took nine of the fourteen singles.

Cambridge University were without their captain and secretary, K. T. Thomson and G. R. A. Jamieson respectively for heir match by foursomes against Royal Worlington and Newmarket Club at Midenhall, but they won by eight matches to four with two games halved.—"Daily Express."

Prisoner, to detective, at Middlesex Sessioss: It is no good talking to a liar.

Sir Montagu Sharpe (the chairman): All men are liars!

My husband would be all right if he had the money to be all right on. You know what I mean, sir; but I'm afraid there isn't enough of it in the world to make him the man he ought to be.—Woman at Willesden.

Edna Berg, a 14-years-old-school-girl confessed at Boston Massachusetts, to committing more than 30 burglaries in three years while playing truant.

£2,000,000 Worth Of Jewels

£30,000 DIAMOND ON SHOW

From the concrete and case-hardened steel vaults beneath Bond-street and Albemarle-street workmen began taking £2,000,000 worth of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls and other precious stones which are to form part of the most valuable and magnificent jewel exhibition ever held.

The workmen each had a special bodyguard while the buildings in which they worked were patrolled by detectives. Outside, police kept a careful watch along the streets.

On Monday and the rest of the week the world will be able to see the jewels in the display rooms of Messrs. Garrard, of Albemarle-street, W., the Crown jewellers. Each stone is worth the traditional "King's ransom," but the pride of the whole collection is the world's finest emerald-cut blue diamond, weighing 24 carats and valued at more than £30,000.

An exhibition of jewellery, worth £100,000, opens at Londonderry House next Thursday and will remain open for a week. Mademoiselle Chanel, the Parisian ddessmaker, has organised the exhibition.

The proceeds will be given to the Personal Service League, of which the Vueen is the Patron.—"News Chronicle."

50 YEARS WITH GREYHOUNDS

"Darkie" Smith Takes A New Job

The most popular figure in greyhound racing will be lost to London at the end of this year.

He is "Darkie" Smith, who has crammed fifty years of experience with greyhounds into his life.

"Darkie's" name has appeared for years now on every programme at the White City, and more recently at Harringay, as "Mr. W. Smith—starter."

He trained, way back in the 'nine-ties, the dog that won the last £1 000 coursing stake in England. For nearly twenty years he trained for the Duke of Leeds, four times just missing victory in the Waterloo Cup. Then he went to Russia to train for the Grand Duke Nicholas.

He was living in retirement in Norfolk when greyhound racing was introduced here. He was sought out, and became one of the principal trainers at the White City.

For more than three years now he has been the starter at the White City. Next January he is to take charge of the Greyhound Racing Association's breeding kennels.—"Daily Express."

He Never Gets A Break In Love

EDWARD G. ROBINSON PURSUED BY JINX OF UNREQUITED LOVE

Hollywood, Calif.—Edward G. Robinson doesn't have much luck in love—so far as his screen activities are concerned. Almost he occupies a place of power—in whatever circle you find him. But the girls he falls in love with just don't give him a break.

In "Little Caesar," of course, it would be taking too much for granted to say he was unhappy in love, since Rico was really not in love with anybody—except, perhaps, himself. But in most of his succeeding films Robinson has been the lad whose love is unrequited. More often than not, the ladies bring suffering and tragedy into his screen life.

In "Smart Money," as the wise-guy gambler who knows his Broadway and his racing sheets but prefers blondes, Robinson encounters a girl who proves too much for his resistance. In the words of his pal, played by Jimmy Cagney, he "turns softie" as a result of one too many blondes. He trusts her—something he has never done before—and learns too late that she is just another stool pikeon from the office of the district attorney.

In "Five Star Final," as the hurried managing editor of one of New York's more blatant tabloids, he is worshipped by his secretary, one of those strong, silent ladies (in love) in whom Aline MacMahon specializes. But he never gets around to telling her that he likes her pretty well too. There's always so much to do in office hours; and when he quits the sheet at last, disgusted and humiliated, she is left behind.

IN "HATCHET MAN".

There never seems to be a happy culmination to one of Robinson's screen affairs, however promising the start. In "The Hatchet Man" his little Chinese bride, in the person of Loretta Young, deceives him soon after their marriage and departs with the young man of her fancy. In "Two Seconds," as the earnest steel worker who wants to better himself, he is shanghaied into a midnight marriage by an unscrupulous dance hall dame (again a blonde) and ends by going to the chair for killing her. And in "Tiger Shark" the wife whom he adores falls desperately in love with his best pal. Tragedy stalks down Robinson again for; when he learns what has happened, he devises a revenge which finally brings death to him instead of to his victims.

It does look ,though as if in his next picture, the star might get a break in love. In the course of "Silver Dollar," just completed at the First National studios, he has two wives—and both of them devoted.

BETTER CHANCE.

Having dined well, a man was leaving a West-end restaurant where the entrance was brilliantly lighted. In his unsteady state he was looking around the pavement, and the commissionaire, thinking he could help, asked, "Have you lost anything, sir?"

"Yes, my man," was the reply, "I've lost my watch."

The commissionaire helped in the search, but without success, and at length he said, "I can't see it sir. Do you know where you lost it?"

In unsteady tones the other told him, "Why, of course I do. I lost it at Victoria."

The commissionaire gazed at him in amazement.

"Then why are you searching here?" he said.

"Well—hic—there's better light here," was the reply.

BAD LUCK.

A beautiful English girl who went out to the Argentine to be married was told by her husband that the male inhabitants of her adopted country had pretty free-easy methods of becoming acquainted with women who took their fancy.

"They think nothing," he said, "of going up to a lady who may be looking in a shop window, and punching her, so that they may engage in conversation. So, don't stare in a shop window when you're alone."

A few days later he saw his wife store, and think to press home his warning he approached stealthily and treated her to an extra hearty nip. However, when the girl turned indignantly. . . well, it wasn't his wife

DISASTROUS FIRE AT BARCELONA
LONDON, Dec. 25.

Barcelona. — A Terrific fire started by a short-circuit in Elsiglio, the largest department store in Barcelona, in the heart of city, spread to neighbouring houses, shops and banks in a narrow street, impeding the firemen. Many were injured and some, it is believed, died. It is anticipated that damage will be enormous.—Reuter.

Tariff Board

BOMBAY, Dec. 25.

The Following Press Communique has been issued: The offices of the Tariff Board will close on the 25th December in Bombay and re-open in the Council Hall at Poona on the 26th of December. All communications intended for the Board should be addressed to the Board's Offices at Poona.—A.P.

CONSTABLE HURT IN BANDIT CHASE

Run Down By Car After Gun-Shop Raid

Four motor bandits smashed a gun-smith's window, snatched some shot-guns, were chased by a constable, jumped in a car and knocked the constable down.

He sustained fractured leg and other injuries, and was rushed to hospital.

The raid was on the premises of Messrs. Westley, Richards and Co., Conduit-street, W.

Other policemen ran to aid their injured colleague and jumped on the running board of the car, but they were thrown off.

Police chased bandits in a taxi-cab, but the raiders got clear away.

Flying squad officers scoured London later for the bandits.—"Daily Express."

BRITISH ENGINES FOR CHINA

Work Won From U. S. A.

A contract for eight heavy mixed traffic locomotives for service on the Chinese Government Railways has just been completed at the works of Nasmyth Wilson and Co., Ltd., Patricroft, Manchester, states the "Railway Gazette."

In the past locomotives of this description have been supplied to China by American firms.

The engines have been constructed to the order of the Chinese Government Purchasing Commission for the Ministry of Railways out of the China Indemnity Fund, or as it is sometimes called, the Boxer Indemnity, the consulting and inspecting engineers being Messrs. Sandberg, of Grosvenor Gardens, London.—"Sunday Times."

MINIATURE CIRCUS

Fun For Young And Old At Famous Store

Children laugh and grown-ups grow young when the circus comes to town.

Six performing sea-lions, numerous clowns and acrobats, a Cossack riding act, tight-rope walking, and performing ponies are the high lights of the circus which is being staged at Messrs. Gamage's. Each performance has attracted between 400 and 500 adults and children.

Another feature is a submarine trip to Santa Claus. You enter the submarine, replete with pukka sailors. The motion is realistic and gives one the impression of going down under the sea. You catch a glimpse of mermaids and fish, and then—Santa Claus appears!—"Daily Express."

30FT. STATUE OF CHRIST

Night Beacon For Ships At Sea

Mr. C. Sargent Jagger, A.R.A. has been commissioned to prepare a design of a giant figure of "Christ the King" for Liverpool's £3,000,000 Roman Catholic cathedral.

The figure, which is to be placed above the main porch, will be 30ft. in height.

It will be illuminated at night, when it will be visible to ships many miles from port.

The design is to be submitted to the Pope for approval.—"Daily Express."

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Football In Britain

ARSENAL BEAT SHEFFILED UNITED

LONDON, Decr. 24.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 9, Sheffield United 2; Birmingham 4, Portsmouth 0; Blackburn 4, Middlesbrough 2; Blackpool 0, Newcastle 4; Derby 0, Aston Villa 0; Everton 5, Wolverhampton 1; Leeds 4, Bolton 3; Manchester City 3, Huddersfield 0; Sheffield Wednesday 3, Liverpool 0; Sunderland 2, Chelsea 1; West Bromwich 4, Leicester 3.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bradford City 1, Stoke 1; Bury 5, Burnley 3; Chesterfield 2, Charlton 3; Fulham 0, Nottingham Forest 1; Lincoln 2, Bradford 2; Millwall 6, Oldham 1; Notts County 3, Tottenham 0; Port Vale 4, Grimsby 2; Southampton 1, Preston 0; Swansea 2, Manchester United 1; West ham 2, Plymouth 2.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Bournemouth 2, Watford 2; Brentford 2, Aldershot 0; Bristol City 3, Brighton 4; Clapton Orient 2, Reading 5; Coventry 2, Bristol Rovers 0; Exeter 3, Southend 0; Luton 1, Crystal Palace 1; Newport 0, Gillingham 2; Northampton 2, Norwich 2; Swindon 6, Cardiff 2; Torquay 3, Queen's Park Rangers 1.

(Northern Section).

Barnsley 2, Southport 0; Darlington 3, York 0; Doncaster 5, Creme 1; Gateshead 2, Barrow 3; Halifax 2, Rotherham 1; Heartlepools 6, Mansfield 3; Hull 1, Rochdale 1; Stockport 0, Carlisle 1; Tranmere 4, Accrington 0; Walsall 3, Chester 1; Wrexham 5, New Brighton 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (1st Division)

Aberdeen 1, Celtic 0; Clyde 6, Airdrieonians 0; Falkrik 6, Cowdenbeath 0; Hamilton 1, Dundee 2; Hearts 1, Partick 2; Kilmarnock 1, Motherwell 3; Morton 3, Eaststirlingshire 1; Queen's Park 4, Ayr 1; Rangers 4, St. Mirren 0; St. Johnstone 2, Third Lanark 2.

Rugby Union Rules

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules today:—

Bedford 13, Leicester 10; Bristol 9, London Welsh 7; Coventry 11, Blackheath 3; Harlequins 5, Richmond 9; Northampton 8, Gloucester 18; Old Merchant Taylors 27, London Scottish 6; Plymouth Albion 21, Exeter 0; Llanelly 5, Cardiff 17; Swansea 39, Watsonians 9; Glasgow Academicals 3, Gala 3; St. Ewartonions 9, Dunfermline 14; New Port 3, Aberavon 3.—Reuter's Special.

DETAILS

LONDON, Dec. 24.

Arsenal to-day were in a holiday spirit of Christmas, and 45,000 spectators cheered them on their victory over the United. Their nine goals to-day represent the record score for the season while 11 goals of the match equal the highest aggregate of the season when Sunderland beat Wanderers by seven goals to four on 30th October. It is curious that they should have beat the Sheffield United, who hold the highest record for the recent years when they beat Cardiff by 11 goals to 2 on 1st January 1926. Arsenal might have had double figures, had it not been for Smith saving the penalty from John.

The United were outclassed, their defence being very faulty, though they were first to score through Oswald, who netted with a fine shot. Then Bastin equalised from Lambert. The same player increased lead from scramble. Jack scoring with a grand left-foot shot enabled the home team to lead by three goals to one at the interval. Immediately after resumption, Lambert scored twice from Bastin and Jack resectively. Bastin performed hat-trick with a clever shot from Hulme. Lambert followed with two more goals from Hill and James respectively. Sheffield responded through Dunne. At this stage the penalty mentioned above was taken. Lambert clinched matters with his own fifth goal.—Reuter's Special.

HOARE'S VAGUE REPLY TO DEMAND FOR GANDHIJI'S RELEASE

(Continued from opage 1.)

last year, was to start on foot a whole series of enquiries most important of which were detailed enquiries that led to the Government's communal award and included amongst which were invaluable reports of the committees that went to India in the New Year—Lord Lothian's Committee, Davidson's Committee, Lord Eustace Percy's Committee—and I am quite sure that without the work done by those Committees and without the communal Award that reluctantly, but none the less inevitably, Government had to make, our deliberation this year would have been rendered impossible and infructuous.

DELIMITED FIELD.

I now come to the work of this Conference, and I would sum up the results in two sentences. I would say first of all that we have clearly a delimited field upon which the future constitution is going to be built. In a much more detailed manner than in the last two years we have delimited spheres of activity of various parts of the constitution. Secondly, and I regard this result as much more important, even than the important first result, we have, I believe, created "esprit de corps" amongst all of us, that is determined to see a building that is going to be reared upon a field that we have marked out, both complete in itself and to be completed at the earliest possible date.

MARKED OUT GROUND.

I said that we had marked out ground. Let me explain by few examples what I mean by that assertion. I take various parts of the constitutional structure in order. I begin with the part that Indian India, the India of the States, is to play in Federation. There we have made it quite clear that there is no risk in any respect to treaties or to obligations into which they and we have entered. I hope that I have made it quite clear that all questions governed by that general term "paramountcy" do not enter into the Federal scheme at all. I think also, I may say, that we have made some progress in the inquiry, over which Lord Irwin presided one day this week into the methods by which States will accede to Federation.

MEANING OF EFFECTIVE FEDERATION.

Let me say in passing—for I think it may help our future discussions both here and in India—that we have always regarded an effective Federation as meaning accession of reasonable number of states.—and as at present advised, we should regard something like not less than half the States seats and not less than half the population as kind of definition we have in mind. Next I come to Federation and the units. Here again I think we have made great progress in delimiting the field between centre on the one hand and provincial and States units on other. We have been carefully through lists of federal and non-federal activities, and we have got much nearer to the agreement than we had ever reached before. It is now quite clear that there will be definite delimitation of activities of each of these three parts of Federal structure. To-day I need not go into detail for the report of Distribution of the Powers Committee will show both to you and to the world outside the progress that we have made in that direction.

"FATHER OF FEDERAL FINANCE."

Next there is the very difficult question of Federal Finance, one of the most vital questions in the whole field of federal activities. Unfortunately we were discussing that question at a time of great difficulty. We have been discussing it at a time when no Government in the world has sufficient money for its needs, but I think I can claim that there again we have made some substantial progress. I fully admit that there are differences still to be recognised and to be reconciled. I do not think it could be otherwise in any question of this kind, but I should like to say to Lord Peel, who so far as the Conference is concerned, is the father of Federal Finance—at present it is rather difficult offspring, but I think as it grows up it will become easier to manage—how much indebted we are both to him and his committee for having made progress that they have achieved. I can say that the work they have done will very materially help the Government in coming to a decision in consultation with the Central Government and Provincial Governments in India at an early date.—Reuter.

SIZE OF CHAMBERS.

Then there are those difficult questions that we have always had with us in connection with the Federal institutions, the questions about the size of chambers and about the allocation of seats.

I say quite frankly that as regards the size of Chamber I had hoped that we should have reached a greater measure of agreement than we found possible during these last weeks. It has been made clear that there still are differences to be reconciled, not only differences between British India and Staters, but differences between bigger States and smaller States, differences even between some members of the Chamber of Princes and other members of the Chamber of Princes.

I wish we could have reached further agreement upon this difficult question. I am quite sure that we have got to come to decision upon it in early future. To-day I would venture to say that as far as Government is concerned, we have come to view that, whatever may be the number of the second chamber, some system of grouping will have to be adopted. I would say further that we must await further discussions that are going to take place in India, in, I hope, comparatively near future about the size of chambers. I hope they will succeed, but I would emphasise the fact that, whether by parties directly concerned or whether, if they prefer it by the British Government's decision must be reached upon this point in comparatively near future unless a great part of our future discussions, is to be gravely impeded.

MUSLIM SEATS IN CENTRE

Then there was the question of representation of communities in the Centre particularly of the Moslem community. There I think, I can say definitely—I think I have said it indirectly very often before that the Government consider that the Muslim community should have representation of 33 and one-third per cent in the Federal Centre as far as British India is concerned. As far as Indian India is concerned that must be matter for arrangement between communities affected and India of Princes, but so far as the British Government has any part in the question, we will at any time give our good offices to making it as easy as possible for an arrangement between those parties with regard to future allocation of seats.

There again I venture to say that definitely to-day, because, I am anxious that that factor in problem should not in any way impede the future progress in elaborating further stages of the constitution. Now with all these Federal questions, I can see that there is grave anxiety in the minds of many members of the Conference—and I can sympathise with that anxiety—lest various complications of which, I have just given certain instances, should take too long to settle and that the Federation will drift into a dim distance and will cease to be a reality is practical politics

TWOFOLD DIFFICULTIES

Feeling that the anxiety Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru asked last night that a definite date should be placed in the Bill at which time the Federation should come into being. He qualified his request—and qualified it no doubt quite rightly—with reservation that if the conditions were not fulfilled, the Parliament must have some means at its disposal for postponing the date of the Federation.

Now I agree with him that last thing in world that we wish is to see the Federation Drift back into being simply an idea and not an integral part of the Indian constitution but think I ought to say that I do find a difficulty in agreeing—if needed this is time to agree or disagree—to anything in nature of a definite date in proposals of act. Difficulties in my mind are twofold, I am not quite sure—and here I am speaking very candidly in the presence of representatives of States—what reaction, something that might appear to be rather in the nature of ultimatum, it might have on Indian States themselves.

MACHINERY OF CONSTITUTION

Again I find this difficulty. I feel that the machinery of constitution will be of extremely complicated nature and I think that the Parliament, if it were confronted with a definite date, might be much more cautious in the delay and provisions of caution that it might demand, than it would be without date. After all machinery for bringing act into operation, is going to be of very complicated nature. I have always contemplated that some such method as Parliamentary resolution, would be adopted for bringing the Federation into operation and that that method would be adopted at an earliest possible opportunity.

What I can say to Sir T. B. Sapru is that we are going to do our utmost to remove every obstacle in the way of the Federation and to remove it at an earliest possible date. Let me also say to him that we do not inted to inaugurate any kind of provincial autonomy under conditions which might leave the Federation to follow on as a mere contingency in future. We shall, as I say, between new and the passage of the bill, do everything in our power—here I am speaking I think not only for the British Government but for the British delegation as a whole—to remove any obstacle that may at present stand in the way of Federation coming into being at as early date possible.

NEW PROVINCES.

Lastly let me say a word upon another side of this part of our discussions. For the last two years we have discussed the question of certain new provinces. We have discussed the question of Sind from very opening of our deliberations two years ago. Last year we discussed in detail for the first time the question of Orissa. Since those discussions we have had expert enquiries into both questions.

Basing our views upon reports of those enquiries, basing our views still more on what appears to be very general agreement both in India and in Great Britain, we have come definitely to the conclusion that Sind and Orissa should both be separate Provinces. No doubt there will be details of machinery to settle and some of them of rather complicated kind. For instance there are questions connected the boundary of Orissa that have not yet been fully considered but it is definite intention of the Government that in any all-India Federation both those great territories should enter as distinct Provinces.

SAFEGUARDS.

I have now dealt with more prominent features of our discussions that emerge upon more directly constitutional side of the Federation itself. Let me now come to other series of problems that in some cases effect more directly Great Britain and in other cases effect certain communities and certain interests in India itself. I mean by that all that chapter of questions that by rough and ready phrase we have described as "safeguards."

Let me say at the outset that I regard safeguards not as a Stone wall that blocks the road but as hedges on each side that no good driver ever touches, but that prevent people on a dark night from falling into a ditch. They are not intended to obstruct real transfer of responsible power.

There are not intended to impede day to day administration of any Indian Federal Minister. They are rather ultimate controls that we hope will never need be exercised for the greater reassurances of the world outside, both in India itself and Great Britain. Let me take the two instances that have been most prominent in this part of our discussions. Let me take the most difficult question of all the difficulty of transfer financial responsibility. There I am not disclosing any secret when I say that during the last 12 months the British Government have fully accepted the fact that there can be no effective transfer of responsibility unless there is effective transfer of financial responsibility.

RESPONSIBILITY FINANCIAL.

We have fully accepted that fact and we have done our best in very difficult circumstances that have faced us to reconcile legitimate demands of every Indian politician for financial control with legitimate demand of everyone who is interested in finance, not only for stability but for the situation in which there would not even be a suggestion that stability could be questioned for in the field of finance, it is not only the fact itself that matters but it is what the people say about that fact.

Now our difficulties have arisen from two sources. In the first place there is the fact that, as things are at present a large part of Indian revenue has to be devoted to meeting obligations that have grown up during these years of partnership between India and Great Britain. That in itself—and I am sure no one would question the justice of the point of view—makes people here, investors who have invested their money in Indian securities, men and women, whose families are interested in the meeting of the old obligations, extremely nervous of any change.

Secondly there is the fact that we are passing through, I suppose most difficult financial crisis that has faced Asia and Europe for many generations. In the case of India, there is a peculiar difficulty namely that a large body of short-term loans under the name of the Secretary of State in London fall due for the payment in the next six years. That means that if the Federation is to start with good name, if its solvency is to be assured, some means must be found for meeting these short-term maturities without impairing the future of Indian credit.

Those are hard facts that have faced the Government during the last twelve months. Those are hard facts that we discussed in great detail and with great goodwill at the Financial Safeguards Committee. The British Government, British delegation and section of the Conference came to view that in these conditions certain safeguards were absolutely necessary, if we were to keep the confidence of the world outside and if we were to make it possible in future for the Federal Government to raise money upon reasonable terms. That in a few sentences is the history of safeguards. That in particularly is the history of the safeguard that has loomed very largely in our discussions this year, the history of the Reserve Bank.

RESERVE BANK.

We feel that if the confidence is to be maintained in the financial stability and credit of India, the Reserve Bank must be in an effective operation. Now our trouble have been—and it has been a very real trouble, it has been just as much trouble for us as it has been for these members of the Conference who have been doubtful about this safeguard—that it is impossible to say exactly when the Reserve Bank of the kind that we all agree should be set up, can come into effective operation.

What I can say—and I have said it to the Committee and I shall say it again to this Conference—is that we will take every step within our control to make the setting up of the Reserve Bank of this kind and its successful operation effective as early as possible. We will devote all our energies to that end.

If events over which we have no control—namely events connected with the world economic depression—are too strong for us, then I gave pledge to the Committee and I give it again to the Conference that we will meet representative Indians and discuss with them what is best step to meet that situation. I hope situation will not arise; if it does arise, we will take the Indian opinion freely into our confidence and we will discuss with them what is best step to be taken.

DEFENCE

I come now to the question of defence, a question that again has loomed very large and rightly so in our discussions. We had first of all, as you will remember, the debate in full conference—the debate in which I think I may claim that there was a complete unanimity that defence until it can be transferred into Indian hands remains sole responsibility of the Crown. It was however, clear to me in the course of discussions and afterwards in an informal talk that I was able to have with certain leading members of the Conference that there were differences of opinion as to methods by which the Indian opinion might be consulted in administration of the reserved subject.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru reverted to these questions in his speech last night. I think I can say that the British Government can go at any rate some way—I myself believe a considerable way—towards removing some of the anxieties that he and his friends feel. Let me take in order two or three of the principal points to which he and his friends attached importance in these discussions.

First of all there was a question of discussion of the defence and the budget. We were all agreed it should be non-votable. In nature of things I think that this was inevitable but we are quite prepared to take necessary steps to see that the budget should be put, as he and his friends wish, in blocks and not in perfunctory manner simply to be discussed as a whole.

INDIANISATION OF ARMY.

Next he was anxious about the employment of Indian troops outside India without the approval of the Federal Government or Federal Legislature. There I think he and his friends were agreed that where it was actually a case of defence of India in which no imperial considerations entered at all, the defence, say of the Frontier of India itself, there the responsibility,—the sole responsibility—of the Crown should remain undiluted.

More difficult question arose in cases where Indian troops might be employed for purposes other than directly Indian purposes. Now in those cases I can say to him, I would prefer not to be precise as to the exact method. I myself feel sure that means will be found to leave decision in some manner to the Federal Ministry and the Federal Legislature.

Next there was important series of questions connected the first of all with Indianisation of army, that is to say, greater participation of Indians themselves in defence of India and secondly as to bringing into consultation as much as possible, the two sides of government. He and his friends were anxious that the statutory provision should be made in some way for both these objects. The British Government still take view, and we feel we must maintain it, that the statutory provision is too inelastic, if you desire, statutory provision in narrow sense but I think I can meet him and his friends effectively by including directions to the Governor-General in both these respects in the instructions.

POWERS OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Now he said quite rightly that his attitude towards that proposal would depend very much upon instructions themselves. As regards the instructions we intend first of all to allude to them in body of Statute and then we intend to ask the Parliament to agree to the novel procedure; but a procedure that I believe is well fitted to conditions with which we are faced namely that before certain of these are submitted to His Majesty, both the Houses of Parliament should have an opportunity of expressing their views upon them. The effect of that would be to give the instructions a statutory frame work by the allusion in the act itself and to give them a parliamentary framework by the resolutions that would be passed approving them before they are submitted for His Majesty's approval.

As to the other proposals that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had made in matter of defence, we still feel that the Governor-General should have unfettered power in selecting his defence minister; but we will make it clear in instructions that we wish two sides of the Government to work in the closest co-operation and that we do definitely contemplate—I would ask his attention to this point and we will make an allusion to it in instructions—that before the estimates are actually put to the Federal Assembly, Finance Minister, and no doubt, the Prime Minister should have an opportunity of seeing them and giving to the Governor-General their views upon them.

I hope I have said enough to show that if I have not been able to meet in the exact letter wishes of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and his friends, we have been able to go some way and I believe myself that in actual practice we shall find the result will be very much the result that he and his friends desire namely that although the question of defence is reserved question with sole responsibility for it imposed upon the Governor-General and the Crown in actual practice there will be the closest co-operation between two sides of the Government. I am afraid I have taken up very long time at our last meeting; but I hope I have said enough to show not only to the Conference but to the world outside, the general outlines of the scheme that we intend to propose to the joint select committee. But it is something more than a scheme upon which we have been engaged.

CREATING SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION.

We have been planning a scheme and very complicated scheme but we have also been trying to create a spirit of co-operation. Several members of the Conference were very kind to me last night, when they said that I had played some small part in helping to foster this spirit of co-operation during the last few weeks. I thank them for what they have said, but I say that their kind words were really undeserved. The spirit of co-operation is due to much greater events and to much greater people than any with whom I am connected, or any that I could ever hope to emulate. This spirit of co-operation is not the result of the last few weeks.

It is not the result event of the last two years of meeting of the Conferences. It goes back to all the many prominent men, both here and in India who, each in his own way, have attempted to take better relations between our two countries—Indians as well as British men, British men of the right of politics as well as of the Left. Do not let us forget that even when we disagree with their views of the future, the great work that some of these more Conservative administrators have done for India in the past, and do not let us forget great men who have gone from these shores to India in the recent years. We have been doubly fortunate in the Conference of this year in having two of the most distinguished ex-Viceroys to help us who have ever carried out those most responsible duties of any in the whole Empire.

We have had invaluable help of Lord Reading, not only this year but from the very opening of our discussion, and in the first year of the Conference, it was to a great extent Lord Reading's help that the concentrated British public opinion upon all imortant question of the All-India Federation. This year in particular we have had great advantage of Lord Irwin's help. Lord Irwin, if I may say so, has put in the help that he has given us during the last five weeks coping stone on a great work that he did in India.

SET ASIDE QUESTIONS OF CONTROVERSY.

Let us not forget also in the company of great men who have gone from these shores to India, the invaluable work done by Sir John Simon and his colleagues. Let us set aside all minor questions of controversy that may have surrounded the work of that Royal Commission, and let us to-day remember only that without that work which is unique in parliamentary annals of Great Britain, it would have been impossible for us, British members of the Government and of British delegation, and I believe for many Indian members of this Conference also, to bring to bear the instructed mind that great complexity of these federal problems demands at every stage.

Last night Sir T. B. Sapru made an eloquent appeal for the chapter of the renewed co-operation between every section of Indian opinion and ourselves. Let me say that there is nothing that I desire more myself. I want to see no empty chairs at the Round Table Conference of the joint select Committee. I will give to words that Sir Sapru uttered last night, the full consideration that they demand. He will not expect me this morning to give definite answer either in the affirmative or in the negative bnt I can assure him that I am fully conscious of expressions of goodwill of which we have had evidences in India itself during the last few months and of which we have had many evidences during the course of our deliberations in this Conference.

"WE NEED INDIA'S HELP."

I can tell him that whatever we may decide, the thing that we wish above all others is that he and his friends shall go back to India and tell every section of Indian opinion that there is opportunity for their help and that we need their help, just as we shall go out into Great Britain and tell our friends that after discussions of the last two years, and particularly after deliberations of the last four weeks, we believe that we can produce before the High Court of Parliament a scheme on lines that we have been discussing that will do credit both to British and to Indian statesmanship.—Reuter.

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DEMAND FOR ADEQUATE REPRESENTATION IN GOVT. SERVICES

MEMORANDUM ISSUED BY MUSLIM MEMBERS OF CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

The following M.L.A.'s and members of the Council of State have issued a memorandum on Muslim demands in Government services:—(Sir) Abdulla-al-Mamun Suhrawardy Kt.; (Sir Maulvi) Mohammad Yakub, Kt.; Seth Haji Abdoola Haroon: (Mr.) Md. Anwar-ul-Azim; (Mr.) K. Ahmad; (Khan Bahadur) H. M. Wilayatullah; (Mr.) Muhammad Yamin Khan; (Mr.) M. Maswood Ahmad; Kottal Uppi Saheb Bahadur; (The Hon Nawab) Habibullah of Dacca; (The Hon. Mr.) Syed Abdul Hafeez; (The Hon. Khan Bahadur Sir) Mohammad Israr Hasan Khan.

The following is the text of the memorandum:—

"We, the Muslim members of the Central Legislature and Council of State are of opinion that the Government has not been able to pay full attention to the claims of the Muslim community for proper representation in services. Ever since the Queen's proclamation of 1858 which runs: "And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects 'of whatever race or creed' be freely and 'impartially' admitted to offices in our services, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability and integrity duly to discharge," there has been a rapid Indianisation of Imperial services. To begin with, Muslims were a little backward in awakening to the needs of the day but with the spread of education, there was an incessant and constant flow of Muslim qualified men who were competent to hold Government posts. But the preponderance in Government Services of almost one community which had first captured the services was too great a barrier for them to overcome. And when the state of affairs was represented, the Government gave an undertaking on the floor of the Legislative Assembly in 1923 as a mere confirmatory step that it would attempt to prevent the preponderance of any one class or community in the services under its control. It was not until in 1925 that a positive step in pursuance of this undertaking was taken when it was decided that one-third of the vacancies should be reserved for the redress of communal inequalities. The reservation which was in the first instance limited to the superior services was in 1926 extended to the subordinate services as well by a Memorandum No. F 176/25 Ests. dated the 5th February 1926 issued by the Hon'ble the Home Member.

DEPUTATION ON HOME MEMBER.

But as it was a reservation of 1/3rd vacancies for the redress of communal inequalities and to avoid preponderance of any one community, it did not help much to materially improve the position of Muslims in services. Hence a deputation of Muslim members of the Legislative Assembly waited on the Hon'ble the Home Member on the 1st March 1930 and represented that no special regard was paid to the position of the Muslim community in reserving one third of the vacancies for members of minority communities in general.

Therefore another Memorandum No. F. 21-2-30 Ests. dated the 22nd March 1930 had to be issued by the Hon'ble the Home Member in which it was stated that "the Muslim community is by far the most important of the minority communities and should receive in consequence very much the greater share of the reservations made for the benefit of these communities." But again on the receipt of a Memorandum signed by several influential members of the Muslim community complaining the paucity of Muslims in the services of the State-managed Railways, special enquiries were made and the Government came to the conclusion that adequate steps had not been taken to give effect to the policy of Government and that further measures were necessary and must be introduced at once, in consequence of which Mr. S. M. Hassan was deputed on special duty to make thorough investigation into the matter. A report on the subject has recently been submitted which is under the consideration of the Government. But pending decision of the Government on the Hassan report, we regard it expedient to draw the attention of the Government to some analogous and complicated questions with special reference to the position of Muslims in the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, one of the two biggest Departments in India, the other being the Railway Department.

1. THE AMBIGUITY OF GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

The terms "reservation," redress of communal inequalities "prevention of preponderance of any one community" and "minority communities" are, in the absence of proper definition, highly ambiguous and have led to many difficulties which call for anxious consideration of the Government. The following alternative interpretations seem possible.

I. Reservation.

(a) Does "reservation" imply that members of the Minority communities are to get 1/3rd representation in services irrespective of their qualifications? The answer is certainly in the negative.

(b) Does 'reservation' guarantee employment in 1/3rd of the vacancies to the equally qualified members of the Minority communities? The answer is in the affirmative and seems to be based on the assumption that there is and has been such a great rush of members of the Majority community for employment in Government services and that there is and has been a likelihood of favouritism on the part of the recruiting authorities (most of whom either belong to or are under the influence of the Majority community) that profiting by their experience of the past, a positive step had to be taken by the Government to ensure safeguards to equally qualified members of the Minority communities.

(c) Does "reservation" imply that members of the Minority communities are to be accorded preference even if they are slightly less qualified though not much less qualified? This appears to be the attitude of the Government with regard to their nomination of candidates for adjustment of communal inequalities after the results of the I.C.S. and the Audit and Accounts Services Examinations are out.

(d) Does 1/3rd reservation of vacancies for the Minority communities imply a 2/3rd reservation for the Majority community? We know that this has not been the intention of the Government but on account of the absence of any explicit Government instructions on the subject, this interpretation was actually employed, in practice, in the All-India Services particularly in the Railways and in the Posts and Telegraphs Department. (Pelase refer to extracts from Mr. Hassan's report vide Appendix I.)

In fact, the whole thing depends on whether we take reservation of 1/3rd vacancies for the Minority communities as the confirmation of a right as in para I (b) above or as the conferment of a privilege as in para I (c) above or both in which case the latter will imply the former.

II. Redress of communal inequalities.

Does "redress" mean the redress of communal inequalities which has formed a grievance so as (a) to adopt a policy that would mature in natural course and would ultimately remove their grievance or (b) an adoption of this policy supplemented by a compensation for the past?

In short, it depends on whether the issue of Memorandum No. F. 176/25 dated the 5th February, 1926, is taken as a datum line for guidance to future recruitment only or a recompense for the past is also contemplated.

3. "Preponderance of one community," "Communal inequalities," Minority communities."

These terms are too vague without the assignment of a workable percentage for each community. The general reservation of 1/3rd permanent vacancies for all the Minority communities taken together has worked to the detriment of the Muslim community. This point was appreciated by the Hon'ble the Home Member when renewed instructions had to be issued by the Government to give greater consideration to Muslims in filling 1/3rd vacancies. But how these renewed instructions remained a dead letter will be observed below in Part 2 Para III.

2. Practical Difficulties of Application of Government Orders (with particular reference to the Posts and Telegraphs Department).

We have summarised the Government pledge and orders in the Preliminary and have analysed the ambiguites of these orders in Part 1 of this Memorandum. Now we proceed to outline some of the practical drawbacks that are mostly responsible for the underrepresentation of Muslims.

I. Vacancies are not advertised

Vacancies in the subordinate services of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are not advertised. Either qualified men, seeking employment everywhere apply to this Department also in ordinary course and their applications are entertained, or the clerk or officer-in-charge of recruitment informs his friends and relatives, when to send an application. Generally even the members of the staff have no information of the occurrence of vacancies or of the date of examination, unless they somehow contrive to get it. The net result of this is that the information is mostly passed to the members of the Majority community and except for the stray Muslim applicants, large numbers of educated Muslims are not profitted thereby.

II. 1/3rd Reservation.

Examinations are occasionally held for recruitment to the clerical cadre, in which candidates belonging to different communities sit in batches the same day. But the order of seniority and juniority of approval candidates on the waiting list who pass the examination the same day is determined arbitrarily. This arbitrary order allotted by an interested person has a very great likelihood of eliminating members of the Minority communities and particularly Muslims from the other two-third vacancies, the actual instances of which are not difficult to get.

It can be easily observed by a careful scrutiny that not a single Muslim ever appeared in many of these examination with the result that in many places the recruiting authorities went on disregarding the orders for one-third reservation on the plea that no member of Muslim community was available. They continued this practice without obtaining any fresh orders from the Government for the expediency which arose under the circumstances quoted in para (1) above.

III. The share of Minority communities.

It is laid down in para 3 of Home Department Memorandum No. F. 176/25 Ests. dated the 5th February 1926 that "In order to give the instructions a practical effect it will be necessary for each Department or office to examine the communal composition of its clerical staff from time to time with a view to ascertaining whether any community requires to be more adequately represented" and in para 2 of Memorandum No. F. 21-2-30 Ests. dated the 22nd March 1930 that "It is clear that the Muslim community is by far the most important of the Minority communities and should receive in consequence very much the greater share of the reservation made for the benefit of these communities." We are not aware whether any attempt has so far been made by the Posts and Telegraphs Department to classify the representation of various Minority communities in its services with the above object in view. But we definitely know that Muslims inspite of being an under-represented community have not been accorded any special preference so far on the basis of such classified statistics, if any was ever prepared. We are aware that the above-cited instructions were conveyed to the Postmastes-General of various Circles and to other recruiting authorities but we also know that no positive steps for their enforcement were even suggested or adopted with the result that 1/3rd of the vacancies still continue to go to any qualified member of any one of the Minority communities wherein the spirit of the two above-cited Memoranda is almost lost.

Anglo-Indians are .035 per cent. of the entire population of India but they hold 6.006 per cent. of the posts which shows an additional 5671 per cent. over and above their due share. Similar is the case with Sikhs. Muslims form 26.52 per cent. of the population of India and they are in a Majority in Sind and Baluchistan, Punjab, North West Frontier and Bengal. Their percentage in the subordinate services, (other than line delivery and menials to which para 2 of Home Department Memorandum No. F. 176/25 Ests. dated the 5th February 1926 particularly refers is 12.28 per cent which is 11.24 per cent. below their population ratio. (Please see classified statement in Appendices)

IV. Representation in higher Cadres

Unlike the Railway Department where direct recruitment exists in Intermediate grades, the Post Office does not allow of any direct recruitment in its higher cadres (non-gazetted). Appointments to all higher cadres are made on promotion regulated by seniority tempered with efficiency. The basis of seniority would preclude Muslims most of whom are juniors from getting proper representation in higher cadres for a long time to come. The orders of the Government regarding redress of communal inequalities apply only to direct recruitment and not to departmental promotions Lowest Selection Grade in the Posts and Telegraphs Department to which appointments are made by promotion is an intermediate passage through which senior Time Scale staff pass to higher grades of other than gazetted ranks. Thus the barrier of seniority precluding Muslims from entering the Lowest Selection Grade prevent their passage into higher grade also. This state of affairs is likely to continue for a long time to come, unless some remedial measures are adopted in near future.

V. RESERVATION AND RETRENCHMENT.

It has been frequently stated by the Government in Legislative Assembly and outside it that the special claims of Minority communities are only conceded on the occasion of direct recruitment. In other words, as soon

(Continued on page 10).

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THE NEW CABINET IN GERMANY

DIFFICULTIES FACING GENERAL VON SCHLEICHER

The Berlin correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes in mail week:—

The Papen Government, the first established by the counter-revolution, has ended in total failure. President Hindenburg has asked General Schleicher, the Minister of Defence, to form a new Cabinet. There is no reason to suppose that the new Cabinet will be any better than the old except that it is to abandon nearly all the plans of the old, and by being as negative as possible try to get through the winter without provoking strikes or disorders.

General von Schleicher has formed his Cabinet, in which he continues to hold the office of Minister of Defence. Baron von Gayl, who was Minister of the Interior in the last Cabinet, has been replaced by Dr. Bracht, who was State Commissioner for Prussia. Most of the members of the Von Papen Ministry remain in office. The significance of Baron Von Gayl's exodus lies in the fact that he was mainly responsible for the constitutional reforms (the raising of the voting age, the plural vote, and the creation of an Upper Chamber) that were to have been carried out by the Von Papen Cabinet. Those proposed reforms have been abandoned, at least for the time being. The royalist restoration that lurked behind them has also been held up indefinitely—perhaps for good.

VON PAPEN'S FAILURE.

The failure of the Von Papen Cabinet in the realm of economics and finance is as complete as it was in the realm of politics. The system of quotas and tariffs, by which the prices of agricultural produce were kept up, has ceased to have this effect. The German agrarian crisis differs from the industrial crisis in so far as German agriculture never produced as much as it does now. There is such a surplus of gain that large quantities that should be used for food are used for fodder. Tariffs and quotas are failing because imports have come to matter little by reason of so big a home production.

It is doubtful whether the subsidies that kept the obsolete agrarian system (sometimes referred to as Junkerdom) east of the Elbe artificially alive can be maintained. The German Budget—in so far as Germany can, in the absence of Parliamentary control, be said to have a Budget—shows a large deficit, and the whole system of subsidies on which the landed gentry continue to exist will at least have to be revised. General von Schleicher is by no means blind to such necessities.

The policy of attempting to stimulate industry and relieve unemployment by subsidising the employers (through premiums, promissory notes, and other devices) has also been a failure. It was partly checked by strikes and is also turning out to be wholly uneconomic. General von Schleicher has taken Dr. Gereke into his Cabinet as Minister of unemployment. It is still uncertain whether the "Gereke Plan" will be adopted. It is a plan for "creating work" on a large scale, and would seem to be as foredoomed to failure as all plans for "creating work." It is doubtful whether it can be carried out at all without inflationary measures.

HALT IN MILITARISM.

The military plans of the Government have also receded into the background. Hardly any public interest is taken in the "National Athletic Board." The militarist and nationalist propaganda that has been poured upon the public by film, wireless and in the Press, seems to have had little effect. Although the plans of creating a militia have not been dropped, the subject is rarely referred to, because the distrust of the working class, already great, might take on dangerous forms.

The new Chancellor, unlike the old, has a certain appreciation of what is possible and what is not. He is resolved not to attempt the impossible. He also wants to avoid any kind of trouble or upheaval, and he has a healthy dread of strikes. In Germany to-day a series of strikes might easily develop into a general political action. General von Schleicher has been in touch with the Socialists and trade union leaders, who, contrary to what the Communists assert, have committed themselves to nothing. He has also had discussions with Herr Heinz Neumann, who only a short while before the last election was one of the German Communist leaders, a fact the Communists naturally refrain from mentioning. The leaders of the Reichsbanner, the militant Socialist organisation, have less political experience than the Socialist leaders, and they have also been less realistic and have held less strongly to their principles, with a result extremely injurious to the German Labour movement.

But Von Schleicher cannot count on any compromise with the Left, and the Nazis show no sign of abandoning their opposition either. Herr Hitler was immensely relieved when he failed to obtain the Chancellorship. He is grotesquely unsuited to such an office, and knows this himself. But he was compelled by his followers to make a bid for the Chancellorship. Now that he has failed, the failure having been partly deliberate, he grudges the Chancellorship to any of his fellow-leaders. Nevertheless, he may be prevailed upon either to make another bid or to stand aside and let one of the other Nazi leaders make the bid. It is, therefore, not possible that the Von Schleicher Cabinet will prove to be a transition Cabinet between the Von Papen and a Nazi Cabinet, or even a make shift Nazi, Nationalist and Centre Cabinet.

General von Schleicher's first difficulty will be the Reichstag. It may agree to adjourn for a week or ten days so that the Government can submit a detailed programme (from which there has hardly been time as yet), but the Government will surely be faced with a hostile majority. The constitutional means of proroguing the Reichstag against its will seem to have been exhausted, and as another election is desired by no one, the Government wishes to avoid a dissolution.

CONFLICT WITH PARLIAMENT.

There is no end in sight to the conflict between the Government and Parliament, a conflict that is only the beginning of its troubles. It will take a long time to undo the harm done by the intrigues—in which General von Schleicher was involved—that brought about Dr. Bruning's fall, by the 'coup n'etat' in Prussia that ended the Braun-Severing Government, and by the policy of the Von Papen Cabinet. It is doubtful whether that harm can be undone at all, for the distrust and the social tension that have been created and the renewed awareness of the true character of German reaction makes it difficult to conceive that even the Left desire to return to the state of affairs that existed before.

There is no popular interest in the question of the return of the Braun-Severing Government in Prussia or of the restoration of the dismissed officials. The advance to the counter-revolution has stopped. A kind of deadlock has been reached, but Left and Right confront one another, the former somewhat relieved but more vigilant than ever, the latter thoroughly sobered, but both fully were aware that the past cannot be brought back, that the present cannot remain as it is, and that the active struggle must be resumed sooner or later.

Terrorist Suppression Act In Force In Chittagong

CHITTAGONG, Dec. 24.

The District Magistrate issued four fresh notices to-day under section 7, 8 and 10 of the Bengal Terrorist Suppression Act, 1932. First notice prohibits all pedestrian and vehicular traffic on Municipal roads leading to the European quarters between 10 p.m. and 6 p.m. The second restricts similar traffic in the area around double moorings, jetties and officers quarters. The third restricts purchase, sale, transfer or exchange of firearms and ammunitions, gunpowder or any explosive within the district without the written permission of the District Magistrate, Police Superintendent or a person authorised by them while the fourth prohibits the use of bicycles by bhadralok youths in public thoughfares under eight spedified police stations.—A. P.

The name of Miss Kalpana Dutt who is being tried under Section 109 Cr. P. C. has been removed from her College rolls. Miss Kalpana was a student of B.Sc. class in Chittagong College. —A. P.

Jagannath Gagged

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

Restraint notice under the Punjab Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1932, was served this morning on lala Jagannath of the Servants of the people Society, prohibiting him from participating in procession or meeting and leave municipal limit without permission previously obtained from the City Magistrate until further orders. It will be remembered that this is the fourth restraint notice served on him during the current year.—A. P.

Demand For Adequate Representation In Govt. Services

(Continued from page 9.)

as they enter the service, they are not regarded as members of so many different communities, but as members of one service who are all treated alike for departmental purposes and rules. The present retrenchment campaign has amply showed that the Government does not seem to have adhered to its principle in this respect. In ordinary course and as a departmental measure the basis of retrenchment could have been seniority in service or age, constant inefficiency and juniority. But we find a new factor introduced—the factor that an employee belongs to a certain community which has so much representation in service. This differential treatment is likely to entail premature retirement of Muslims with 23 years service and retention of Hindu employees with 30 years service, as is clearly explained in Appendix A of this Memorandum. So we learn with profound regret that while communal question is responsible for early retirement of Muslims, it cannot affect proper representation of Muslims in higher cadres: for access to righer cadres depends on promotion and promotion is alleged to be outside the domain of the claims of Minority communities.

3 REMEDIAL MEASURES.

After a close analysis of all the drawbacks under which the Muslim community suffers, we now proceed to recommend the Government to adopt the following remedial measures:—

I. Fixation of separate percentage for Muslim community in All-India services

The theoretical and practical difficulties of a general reservation of 1|3rd vacancies for Minority communities has hitherto worked to the detriment of Muslims. The percentage of all the has considerably waxed higher than their population ratio, whereas the Muslim representation remains disappointingly low. We are, therefore, definitely of opinion that unless a definite percentage for the Muslim community is fixed for representation in All-India Services under the control of the Government, no material benefit is likely to accrue to the Muslims. Therefore on the basis of Muslim population in India and their political importance, we would consider 33 per cent. Muslim representation in services as a whole as a fair distribution.

II. Varying percentage for different provinces

But an all round and uniform percentage of 33 per cent. For Muslims in all the provinces will give rise to practical difficulties. It is probable that Muslims of requisite qualifications will offer themselves readily and in larger numbers in those areas where Muslims are in a majority and it will be difficult to get as many Muslims in areas where they are in a minority. Therefore it will facilitate matters to work up the all round ratio of 33 per cent. as follows. Careful and due regard should be paid to the legitimate interests of other communities as well, so that the method of distribution may not give rise to any opposition.

Sind and Baluchistan	60	p.c.
Bengal and Assam	50	"
Punjab and N.W.F.	50	"
Bombay	30	"
Behar and Orissa	30	"
U.P.	28	"
C.P.	25	"
Madras	20	"
Burma	10	"
Secretariat, Attached Offices & other All-India Services	33	"

III. Representation in Higher Cadres.

As already explained in Part 2 para IV & V above, Muslims have experienced a very great set-back by the absence of any proper representation (as laid down in Part 3 para II above) of their community in the higher cadres. And they shall not feel satisfied unless some early steps are taken by the Government to ensure proper representation of Muslims in higher cadres. Three ways for apportioning proper representation to Muslims in higher cadres seem possible.

(a) To give up the plea of seniority and to promote otherwise qualified and efficient Muslims to higher cadres.

(b) To throw open the Higher Grades to outsiders, thus to adjust communal inequalities by direct recruitment.

(c) To seize the opportunity of Departmental nominations for candidates appearing in examinations to higher grades to adjust communal inequalities.

We leave it to the Government to choose any one or more than one methods above, whichever appear to be more feasible.

4. SUBSIDIARY MEASURES.

Whereas it is expedient to provide further to safeguard the interest of Muslims in the P. & T. Department, we recommend the adoption of the following practical steps to give full effect to the remedial measures as embodied in Part 3 paras I, II and III above.

1. A Special Officer should be appointed as has already been done in the Railway Department:

(i) To institute enquiries in the Posts and Telegraphs Department and the offices under it where recruitment or promotion of Gazetted and non-Gazetted employees are made and to observe the manner in which these matters are conducted and also the practical application of the rules relating to the training of the subordinate staff.

(ii) To help the Director-General, P. and T. Department and other recruiting authorities in the introduction of such arrangements as may be necessary to secure the fullest compliance with the revised policy of Government regarding the adequate representation of Muslims and other Minority communities in the various classes of Gazetted and non-Gazetted establishments.

(iii) And to submit a report on these matters to the Department of Industries and Labour, Government of India.

APPOINTMENT IN DUE RATIO.

2. Muslims should be appointed in their due ratio (as laid down in Part 3 para II above) in branches and sections where staff questions are dealt with and in the Establishment, Correspondence and Accounts Branches, for the paucity or almost complete absence of Muslims in these branches have told upon the interests of Muslims in matters of punishments, transfers, promotions, postings, leave and appeal facilities.

3. The percentage of Muslims as laid down in Part 3 II above should be regarded as a minimum, which, as it is, when enforced will take 30 years to mature fully when the last man at present employed in the department would have retired. To speed up, the plan should be made to mature in about 15 years by regarding the percentage of Muslims as laid down in Part 3 para II above plus the difference of their due percentage that might exist at the time to be the maximum.

4. The Revenue Division restriction for recruitment should be relaxed in the case of Muslims.

5. Some restrictions should be placed on the preferential treatment accorded to sons and relatives of the employees for entertainment in the department to avoid preponderance of any community that has received more than its due share.

6. A Departmental Muslim organisation which can point out any irregularities with regard to the proper execution of Government orders in their behalf should be recognised. A disinterested Muslim organisation which can be held responsible for the supply of any number of Muslim candidates in accordance with the periodi- proper execution of Government should be recognised to dispense with the excuse of dearth of qualified Muslim candidates.

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*Bengal Maru	5,396	2 Jan.	16 Jan.
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Ancient Wisdom Revived

MYSTIC AFFINITY BETWEEN MEN AND PLANETS

Eminent Psychist Explains How Horoscopes Affect Careers

It is one of the strangest features of some of the new discoveries that they appear to revive ancient wisdom, and demand a re-hearing for the lore of bygone days which we thought to have been safely stored in the lumber-room of a superstitious age. Thus writes Dr. Nandor Fodor the Eminent Psychical Researcher in the "Sunday Despatch."

Psychical research, the youngest of all sciences, has already gone a long way to prove that survival of bodily death is at least a scientific possibility.

And it has thrown a new and unexpected light on witchcraft.

The discovery of cosmic rays has made it incumbent upon us to inquire whether we were justified in dismissing with contempt the most ancient and romantic science the religion of the great and mighty Chaldean race, which we call astrology.

NATURE'S SECRET.

The cosmic rays come from interstellar space, presumably as the result of the release or interatomic energy in the building of new solar systems

For the work of Creation which the Bible has limited to six days is still going on 'in the vasty deep." The universe is continually expanding, and for ages our little globe, unsuspected by us, has been exposed to a terrific bombardment of disintegrating rays.

How do we survive it? It is one of Nature's secrets.

Our bodies are as carefully adapted to it as the frail structure of the deep-sea fish is adapted to the tremendous pressure of water which would crush and flatten the strongest battleship.

But does not this very adaptation prove the fundamental principle of astrology—that the stars do have an influence over our life?"

THE SAME LAWS.

In fact, we are dependent for our life on the stars, first of all on the sun. And when we realise that the sun throws off into space millions of tons of radiant matter every second, that the light of the planets is but reflected sunshine, and that by the invisible chains of gravitation our Earth is securely bound to an unchangeable orb, is it so preposterous to suppose that the same laws which are operative among the major constituents of this solar system also rule in the animate world?

The answer depends on the meaning we attach to such rule.

If it means a system of "fortunetelling," forecasting of the Derby winner, or some similar event, it hardly can escape ridicule.

But astrology does not mean that, any more than psychical research means the faculty of predicting.

The primary purpose of astrology is not foretelling of the future, but character study from the point of view of human possibilities and latent powers.

TWELVE TYPES.

As such it is a purely experimental science, the foundation of which must have been laid by comparative study dim ages ago.

How was the colossal task of collecting and tabulating millions of observations of people born under certain constellations performed? We know not.

But out of it emerged, we learn, that "an affinity existed between the stars and the souls of men," that twelve types of men stand out clearly and definitely, and that characters have a mystical dependence on the position of the sun, moon, planets, and constellations at the hour of birth.

A horoscope, then, is nothing 'se than a strictly astronomical calculation of the chart of the heavens in relation to a certain individual.

The Zodiac is the imaginative extension into space of the ecliptic; the path of the earth around the sun. It is divided into twelve equal parts of 30 degrees each, called the signs.

The sun, in its apparent path around the earth, enters the first sign of the Zodiac. Aries, about March 21, which is called the Vernal equinox. In a year it journeys through the whole of twelve signs, the twelve houses of the Zodiac.

But, as the earth also revolves on her own axis in every twenty-four hours, the whole twelve signs of the Zodiac pass in turn over each portion of the earth once in a day.

TWO HOURS WORK.

The moon also appears to pass through each sign in every two and a half days.

There are, therefore, three fundamental motions which form the elements of astrological calculations. This calculation is co simpler matter.

I am assured that the casting of a full horoscope, without the interpretation, will take at least two hours' hard work for a trained astrologer.

It is then quite obvious that the shilling horoscope which we see advertised is based on such general reading which you can glean from any book on astrology.

But I know that it is a serious subject, and I know of many erudite people who lay great store by it.

INFLUENCES.

Also, I wait yet to meet the stranger who could give me a more vivid description of my own character, up to points hardly realised by myself, than the one given by Mr. Robert King, a well-known occult lecturer and astrologer of London.

I asked him a few questions on the practical significance of horoscope casting. This is what he answered.

"In a dareful horoscopic reading you will have placed before you your innate capacities and tendencies, your strength and weaknesses, the lines of least resistance to your efforts, and also, if the data supplied be correct, the actual times in your life when the planetary influences are operative.

'If you are engaged in important transactions with other people knowledge of the influences working in their horoscope will assist you in arriving at conclusions as to whether your influences and theirs are not conflicting.

"If your horoscopic delineations are antithetic, there is every chance that your co-operation will be beset with difficulties.

KEY TO SUCCESS.

"The best time to inaugurate schemes would be when influences in your own horoscopic map would be favourable for you. It is not immaterial to know whether you can swim, as it were, with the tide or against it.

"Of course, the question how far the tide may carry you depends entirely on the general aspect of your horoscope. If your horoscope is good you will achieve if it is bad you will plod.

"Being born under a lucky star is not a mere saying—it is the key to success."

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ENGLISH ALE BANNED !

I. R. A.'s Latest In Ireland

Public-houses were visited in all parts of Dublin by young men who said that they were members of the Irish Republican Army.

They declared they had instructions from headquarters to notify the owners of the premises that must give up the sale of an English brand of light ale.

All stocks were to be cleared by Saturday of next week.

"In each case the men stated that this order was made in pursuance of the boycott of British goods campaign inaugurated by the I R.A. soon after the British duties on Irish products came into force."

The licensee of premises in the centre of the city stated that when the men came into his shop they told him that he could not continue the sale of English drinks

Customers in many public-houses in Dublin were refused British ale in mail week.

SEX-AS BIOLOGY

One Way of Training The Young Idea

Should school-children be given sex instruction through lessons in biology?

This question caused strong disagreement between a Board of Education official, well-known headmasters, and women teachers at a conference on biology in education in London during mail week.

"NO EXCUSE."

The suggestion was introduced by Dr. Ralph Crowley, senior medical officer of the Board of Education, who declared in favour of it. He said:

"There should be no excuse for any boy or girl leaving school at 14 years of age without having obtained from his or her biology course a perfectly simple and clear understanding of the place and function of sex throughout the vegetable and animal kingdom."

The Rev. S.A. McDowall, science master at Winchester College, opposed the idea.

DE VALERA'S EYES

Secret Call On Specialist While In London

The "Sunday Dispatch" learns that during his last visit to London Mr. de Valera consulted a prominent British eye specialist.

His consultation, which lasted a considerable time, was kept secret. When he left his hotel it was given out officially that he was visiting a friend.

The reason for the secrecy was that the Irish leader's advisers did not wish to cause alarm in Ireland.

It is understood that the London occulist's report was reassuring. He told Mr. de Valera that there was nothing radically wrong with his eyes. They needed rest.

SAM LOATES DEAD

Famous Jockey Who Was A Rival Of Tod Sloan

Sam Loates, veteran trainer and jockey, died at his Newmarket home recently.

Loates was one of three brothers, all of whom were jockeys and known by the racing fraternity as "Bennilotes," "Tommilotes," and "Sammilotes."

He was riding at his best when Tod Sloan, the first exponent of the crouch seat, arrived in this country from the United States, and they were rivals in many a race.

At one period Sam trained the late Mr. Sol Joel's horses, and in 1919 he won 34 races to the value of £11,800.

Loates retired from the saddle in 1901 after he had had a bad fall at Northampton. As a result of that mishaps, he lost the sight of one eye and broken his thigh and collar-bone.

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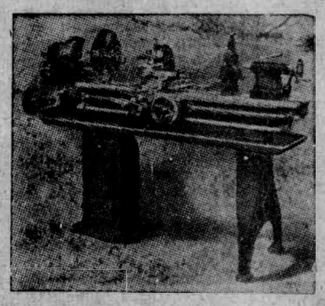

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1932

SAFEGUARDING CREDIT OF FEDERATION

R. T. C. Committee's Report

EARLY ESTABLISHMENT OF RESERVE BANK SUGGESTED

(R. T. C. SERVICE).

LONDON. Dec. 24.

Adherence to the principle that no room should be left for doubt regarding the ability of India to maintain financial stability of credit both at home and abroad, is expressed in a report of the Financial Safeguards Committee whose recommendations—in some cases are not without dissent as indicated below—include early establishment of the Reserve Bank vesting in the Governor-General powers to prevent serious danger of stability and credit of the Federation and suggestion that he should be enabled to appoint a financial adviser.

The Committee has examined in greater detail than it was possible at time of the second Round Table Conference, implications at conclusion of the second report of the Federal Structure Committee that it would be necessary to reserve for the Governor-General with regard to budget and borrowing such powers as to enable him to intervene, if methods pursued which in his opinion would seriously prejudice India in the world money markets. All agreed, with one dissentient, that this power could be suitably obtained by placing in him special responsibility for financial matters.

THE MINISTRY.

Some members expressed opinion that it was possible exhaustively to enumerate occasions on which special powers might be exercised, but majority opined that the only statutory description, which would serve the essential purpose all had in view, was "special responsibility safeguarding the financial stability and credit of the Federation." As is the case with other special responsibilities, the responsibility of the Ministers for matters in their charge should be unfettered and complete, unless and until the Governor-General feels it necessary to exercise his powers, and in that event, it should be made clear that the ministers are not responsible for them. Unless exceptional powers are exercised the ministry alone can decide such matters as means of raising necessary revenue, allocating expenditure in responsible field and external and internal borrowing.

FINANCIAL ADVISER.

The Committee agrees that the Governor-General should not exercise powers unless he is satisfied that the failure to do so will seriously endanger the financial stability and credit of the Federation. This should be made clear in the instrument of instructions.

Recommendation with regard to the financial adviser was agreed to with one dissentient. The adviser, who will not have executive power, will assist the Governor-General to discharge his special responsibilities. The adviser's services should be available to the Ministry in addition to the Governor-General. He will be responsible to the Governor-General appointed by him in his discretion.

The Committee endorses the principle that the budget should include certain items for example, charges with respect to reserved departments and the service debt which should be statutorily declared non-votable.

Dealing with the Reserve Bank the Committee agrees that efforts should be made to create sure foundations, free from political influence as early as possible. The Reserve Bank should be entrusted with a management of currency and Exchange. The Committee opines that the proposals to be submitted to Parliament should assume creation of the Reserve Bank prior to inauguration of the Federal Constition and recommends introduction in the Indian Legislature of the Reserve Bank Bill on the above lines as soon as possible.

BUDGETARY POSITION.

The report points out that certain requirements must be satisfied for the successful establishment of the Reserve Bank particularly the assurance of Indian budgetary position, substantial reduction of existing the short term debt both in London and India, accumulation of adequate reserves and restoration of India's normal export surplus.

The Committee has been assured by the Secretary of State for India that, as far as they are within the power of himself and the Government of India, they will pursue the policy aiming at realising the required conditions as early as possible.

The Secretary of State for India undertook that the representative Indian opinion should be consulted in preparation for the proposals of establishment of the Reserve Bank including those relating to the Reserves. It is impossible under present conditions to predict definite date of launching the Reserve Bank in which connection the reference was made in the Federal Committee's suggestion that special temporary powers might be given to the Governor-General with regard to the monetary policy of the currency, but the Committee was informed that the British Government had carefully examined the possibility, but none of the measures suggested would have been satisfactory from the viewpoint of both responsibility of the Federal Ministry and the maintenance of India's credit. The Committee has accordingly proceeded on the basis that the proposals to be submitted to Parliament should be framed on the assumption that the Reserve Bank will be successful operation when the Federation is inaugurated.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S ASSURANCE

Should circumstances arise in which, while all other conditions for the inauguration of the Federation are satisfied obstacles remain against the successful establishment of the Reserve Bank, the Secretary of State has assured that the British Government would consut representatives of Indian opinion on the course to be adopted. It is on the basis of this assurance that some members of the Committee have accepted this part of the report. They reserve right to reconsider the position should a delay in the establishment of the bank seem likely to postpone the Federation.

The majority of the Committee endorse the Federal Commmittee's recommendation that the Governor-General's previous sanction should be required for the introduction of the bill amending the Paper Currency or Coinage Acts. The Report adds "it follows that this condition should apply to any provisions of the Reserve Bank Act laying down the conditions with which the bank must comply in the management of currency and exchange."

The report concludes with a reference to the difficulty of reconciling introduction of far reaching constitutional changes necessarily affecting the finance with the maintenance of confidence in the world markets. The Committee opines that the Federation would rapidly establish highclass credit and says that, though it would naturally aim at obtaining loans internally, India will doubtless find it necessary to appeal to external markets.

Provisions in the report are accordingly designed to afford India an assured prospect of maintaining confidence in the investment market. The Committee believes that a prudent policy will be pursued. It, therefore, feels that special safeguards need not be called into operation but their existence is to reassure investing public at time when far reaching developments in political and financial sphere will be introduced. One member can only accept observation in this section as far as they do not conflict with his dissent.—Reuter.

PARSIS TO BE INCLUDED IN HINDU GROUP

DELEGATES ACCEPT UNITY AGREEMENT

ALLAHABAD, Decr. 24.

Messrs. B.F. Bharucha and K.B. Bharucha wire as follows from Allahabad.—

"As Nationalists, we have agreed to the provisions contained in the following letter, addressed by us to the President of the Unity Conference. These provisions have been approved of by Mrs. Goship Ben Captain. We would have welcomed the presence of Sir Phiroze Sethna, Messrs. D.N. Bahadurji and H.P. Mody, also representatives of the Parsi Central Association to invite whom we had sent telegraphic reminder to the General Secretary of the Conference, and we understand from him that they were invited to Allahabad on December 24.

DELEGATES' CONSENT.

The letter to the President of the Unity Conference, Allahabad, read:

"Regarding the text of the agreement arrived at by the Committee of the Unity Conference, we beg to confirm the two notes that you and your Committee have decided to incorporate in the said agreement reading as follows: (1) Nothing in this agreement shall debar the members of small minorities, like the Parsis from entering the Legislature or holding appointments in the Cabinet. (2) For the purposes of electorates Parsis shall be included among Hindus, Jews among Anglo-Indians or Europeans as the case may be, and Ben Israils among the Indian Christians. As we stated last night, we should have preferred to have general electorates throughout, but since that was not specifically provided for in some parts of the agreement, we have consented to be included in the Hindu group. As regards the grouping of Jews and Ben Israils, we understand that you intend to consult them about it. We further accept your Committee's definite assurance that, where the expression important minorities is used under the head "services," it will mean to include the Parsis in public services commissions and that they will accordingly be co-opted in the public services committee."

TEMPERATURE ABOVE NORMAL IN N. E. INDIA

General Rain In Punjab

POONA, Dec. 25.

Yesterday's depression over the Punjab has weakened into a low pressure area which has moved rapidly to Bihar. It has caused oearly general rain in the Punjab, Kumaon Hills and plains of North United Provinces, local rain in Bihar and North Bengal and a few falls of rain or snow in Kashmir. A few light falls of rain are also reported from Assam and North Madras Coast. The temperature is above normal in the North-east India but is falling rapidly in the Northwest India and centre of the country.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Jalpaiguri two inches; Darjeeling one. Dinajpur threequarters, Tezpur, Darbhanga and Patna quarter; Mussooree one and a half; Dehra Dun one; Gorakhpur and Muktesswar half; Bahraich, quarter; Dharampur half; Simla and Rawalpindi quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease along western Himalayas and from United Provinces to North Bengal and extend in Assam and North Bengal.—A. P.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT TO GERMANY'S UNEMPLOYED

Govt. Grant 9,000,000 Marks

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Decr. 24.

Berlin.—President Hindenburg has received the Christmas present of a grand-daughter born to Colonel Oscar Von Hindenburg, his son, who now has four children.

President Hindenburg and his Government have issued a Christmas manifesto appealing to the people to help Germany's unemployed youth and announcing Government-youth and announcing the Government grant of 9,000,000 marks for this purpose.—Reuter.

EX-KAISER ILL

Unable To Attend Christmas Festivities

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Decr. 24.

Doorn.—The ex-Kaiser is still suffering from cold and rheumatism and is unable to attend to the Christmas festivities at the Doorn House, but Princess Hermine will preside at a party attended by all the staff and policemen on duty in the castle, who will receive presents from a huge Christmas tree.—Reuter.

French Deputy Buys Town Of Biarritz

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Decr. 24.

Paris.—The town of Biarritz, which King Edward had popularised, has been bought by the French Deputy, M. Henri Dillaz, who, in an interview with Reuter declined to state the purchase figure, but said that the sum of £300,000, which had been mentioned was incorrect. Casinos are not included in the deal but other establishments have been bought. He was the only person interested in the affair at present and was seeking competent managers.—Reuter.

ARGENTINE WHEAT FOR GREEK TOBACCO

Negotiations Going On

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Decr. 24.

Buenos Aires.—The Argentine Government is negotiating with the Greek Government with a view to exchanging Argentine wheat for Greek tobacco.—Reuter.

Cable Items

London.—The retirement from Indian Army has been gazetted of General Sir John S.M. Shea Jackson.—Reuter.

London.—The death has occurred of Harriett Jay, Novelist and Drtmatist.—Reuter.

Trivandrum.—The Nayar Brigade, the chief military regiment of Travancore, was 1,469 strong at the end of the last Maithar year, according to the report on its administration made by the Commandant. Discipline among the men continued to be satisfactory.—A.P.

77 PER CENT IN FAVOUR OF TEMPLE ENTRY

GURUVAYUR REFERENDUM RESULT

8,000 Women Want It

CALICUT, Decr. 25.

According to a communique issued by the organisers of the Guruvayur referendum on the question of throwing open the Guruvayur temple to untouchables, 77 per cent are in favour of temple-entry, while 13 per cent are against and 10 per cent. remain neutral. A striking feature of the referendum is that 8,000 women polled in favour of temple entry.

The communique concludes:—"Whatever might be the result of the referendum regarding the Zamorin's attitude, the educative value of the campaign cannot be over-estimated. The message has been carried to every 'suvarna' home in the locality."—A.P.

Various Firkas' Report

All books and statements from the various firka offices arrived here one after another to-day, and the tabulations closed late at night. The following statement was issued to Press by the directors of the Referendum Committee, Messrs. K. Madhavan Nair, U. Gopal Menon, President of the Anti-Untouchability League, Kerala and C. Rajagopalachariar:—

"We have pleasure to publish the results of the referendum held in Ponnani Taluka in respect of the Guruvayur Temple Entry Issue. The Ponnani Taluka consists of 123 amsoms grouped into seven firkas with a total area of about 430 square miles, and a total population of 6,26,470, of which only 3,24,500 are Hindus. It is estimated that out of this population, excluding all the so-called untouchables as well as certain other castes like the chetties, chalyans, dhobies, barbers, etc., who are also not permitted to enter the temple, the total population eligible under the present practice to enter the temple, is about 65,000. This number would include adults as well as minors.

PONNANI TALUKA.

The referendum was restricted to adult men and women belongtry. Between 1st and December 22, on which date the voting was closed, out of the 8,416 houses belonging to the Suvarna castes in the taluka, 8,141 houses were visited with voting books and 27,465 adult men and women were approached for their opinions. Out of the estimated Suvarna population of 65,000 it would be fair to take it that about 30,000 would be the number of adults. This nearly corresponds to the return of the number of persons approached in the books of the referendum. The attitude of the Zamorin, Rajah Bahadur having been promptly published as non-cooperating, was taken as a cue by a large number of families connected with several important temples and the properties managed and owned by the Zamorin of the Ponnani taluka. Of the 27,465 persons approached 7,302 persons refused to record their opinions. Though it may not be possible to analyse the motives of these persons, it was in a number of cases obviously the desire on their part not to offend the Zamorin and his officers. Be this as it may, the refusal to vote was of 27 per cent. out of the total number of persons approached.

It should also be remembered that out of the refusals to vote 4,200 were women in whose cases unwillingness to record their opinion was not a matter of surprise. Out of the 20,000, 163 opinions were actually given and recorded excluding refusals to vote. The following is the analysis of the favourable and unfavourable votes and their respective percentages.

Those who voted in favour of throwing open the temple to the Harijans were 15,568 or 77 per cent; Neutrals 2,016 or 10 per cent. and against temple entry 2,579 or 13 per cent.

Divided by firkas the percentages of definitely favourable votes is as follows:—

Taluka.	Per cent.
Tirur	77
Kuttipuram	82
Ponnani	84
Tirthala	81
Andathode	84
Chowghat	64
Nattika	65

—A.P.

UNITY CONFERENCE ENDS SUCCESSFULLY

Agreement On All Points

BENGAL QUESTION TO BE SETTLED IN CALCUTTA

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 25.

Pandit Malaviya expressed his feelings of joy on the fact that the Committee was able to reach satisfactory conclusions on all questions. He hoped that after sitting in Calcuttta on December 27, they would be in a position to declare to the world that it was the united agreement of Indians. Pt. Govind Malaviya, Secretary, read out the agreement.

Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad declared that the agreement proved that Indian Nation was still able to solve its own problems and would not tolerate an award imposed on it by outsiders. He said that the movement in fact started with Mahatma Gandhi's epic fast which forced the British Premier to change a part of his award within a week.

TRIBUTE TO MALAVIYA

He narrated how efforts for the Unity started and ultimately succeeded in the present agreement. He paid high tribute to Pandit Malaviya and other representatives of different communities who applied their minds to the great task and made it a success. He explained position of nationalist Muslims and said they sacrificed which they still regarded sacred for the sake of unity.

He concluded with a challenge to the communalists Muslims to examine the agreement in the light of their own 14 points and say in what respect it was unsatisfactory. Among those who followed were Dr. Muthulaxmi Reddi, Sarladevoi Chaudharani, Mrs. Asaali and Rani Rajwade who all emphasised the need of unity and gave messages of love and sympathy from Indian Muslims. Mrs. Motilal Nehru made a touching appeal to Indians to make up their minds once for all to free the country from foreign bondage.

CONGRESS WILL RATIFY AGREEMENT.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, speaking on behalf of the Congress, announced that the Congress would ratify the Agreement formally when it was in a position to do so. Devidas Gandhi said that the Congressmen might have to go to prisons again but he hoped their countrymen will not allow them to rot in jails, although they were prepared for it. Master Tarasingh, Maulana Hifzurrehman and Prof. Rudra also addressed the gathering. Pandit Malaviya in conclusion regretted the absence of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal and said it was a sin for any Government to keep the Mahatma in jail for single a day let alone months together, but the Indians, who allowed that state were also responsible for it by bringing about national unity they wanted to make it impossible that the chosen of land should rot in jails.

CONFERENCE ENDS

Pt. Malaviya Praises Press

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Decr. 25.

Enthusiastic scenes marked the closing of the Unity Conference this evening, when after days of continuous discussion the adjourned meeting of the Conference concluded its session at the Mayo Hall late in the night. Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya presided. There was a very large gathering of delegates including many ladies. Among those on the dais were Mrs. Motilal Nehru, Sarala Devi Chaudharani, Drs. Muthulaxmi Reddi, Rani Rajwade, Mrs. Madanmohan Malaviya, Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mrs. Goshup Captain.

Striking tributes were paid by the members present to Pandit Malaviya and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad for the glorious achievement and the successful conclusion of the Conference.

The Conference unanimously accepted the amended report of its Sub-Committee embodying various agreements on all the outstanding communal questions excepting Bengal, and some minor points regarding Assam.

The Conference also passed a resolution thanking the Sub-Committee for their successful labours and also adopted another resolution congratulating the people of Burma on their verdict against separation from India and welcoming their attitude. The Conference was then adjourned till a date to be announced hereafter.

It was announced that the Sub-Committee would meet at Calcutta on December 27 to consider the question of Bengal. At the end Pandit Malaviya specially thanked the Press for its helpful attitude and facilities it accorded in dealing with the Conference.

Security Demanded From Ahmedabad Press

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 25.

A security of Rs. 2,000 has been demanded from the keeper of the Aditya Priting Press for, it appears, printing a book which was subsequently proscribed.—A. P.

Bombay Governor At Bamanhalli

DANDELI, Dec. 25.

Yesterday His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited Bamanhalli and saw the mill and timber depot and the Ganishgudi teak plantations which involved a long motor drive. The day was a long and heavy one, the camp being reached again at 6 p.m.—A.P.

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